

# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Kuwait urges U.S.-PLO talks

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Tuesday urged the United States to establish direct contact with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to gain a better understanding of its views. Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah put forward the proposal in talks with visiting U.S. congressman Steven Solarz and acting U.S. Charge d'Affaires Norman Shaft. The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported. Mr. Solarz is leading an official fact-finding tour of the region. (He is due in Jordan today. See story below). Sheikh Sabah said the Middle East problem should be resolved under the auspices of the United Nations. The issues at stake could not be properly resolved unless a solution catered to all parties involved on an equal basis, he added. KUNA said the two sides also discussed the 46-month-old Gulf war, and Kuwait's repeated calls for an end to the conflict, but did not elaborate.

## Resistance, Israelis fight gunbattle

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — Resistance forces fought a 20-minute battle Monday night with the Israeli occupation forces at Deir Janoun, seven kilometres southeast of the southern port of Tyre, residents said Tuesday. The resistance forces and the Israelis fired automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades at each other, and the Israelis also fired flares and sent their helicopters into action, the residents said. They said they clearly heard ambulance sirens, indicating there may have been casualties, but an Israeli spokesman in Tyre said no Israelis had been hurt. The Israelis staged a wide search which lasted until early Tuesday, the residents added.

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## King congratulates S. Korean leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a congratulatory cable to South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan congratulating him in the King's own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on the occasion of South Korea's national day and wished President Chun and the Korean people further progress and prosperity.

## Hussein receives Papal message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received the apostolic delegate in Jerusalem, Jacob Baltriti, who conveyed to the King a message from Pope John Paul II.

## Royal Decree approves CAA appointment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Tuesday approving the appointment of Major-General Khalid Mohammad Ali as director general of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) as of Aug. 1. Maj. Gen. Ali was assistant chief of staff prior to his appointment at CAA and replaces Mr. Mahmoud Balqaz who was appointed managing director of Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

## Weinberger to visit Israel after formation of new government

WASHINGTON (AR) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger would like to visit Israel again but he would not do so until the Israelis form a new government, a Defence Department spokesman said on Tuesday. Mr. Weinberger, who visited Israel in September 1982, told this to a group of Jewish community leaders who dined with him last week in the Pentagon. Mr. Weinberger frequently hosts private dinners for influential individual U.S. groups.

## 'Turkey only can bring Gulf solution'

DOHA (AP) — The Turkish foreign affairs minister was quoted here Tuesday as saying his country was the only party that can bring about a settlement to the nearly four-year-old Iran-Iraq war. In an interview with the 'Jatani' magazine Al Ahd circulated by the 'Jatani' News Agency, Minister Fahri Kalfazoglu said Turkey is suited for the job "because of the strong and deep-rooted relations" that bind it to each of the two countries and also because of its geographic proximity.

## Egypt, Turkey sign military accord

CAIRO (R) — The defence ministers of Egypt and Turkey signed an agreement Tuesday on bilateral cooperation in military industries between their countries. Egyptian Defence Ministry officials said without giving details.

## Pan-Arab conference opens in Amman

# Jordan blasts attempts to cut refugee services

AMMAN (J.T.) — A pan-Arab conference of supervisors of Palestinian refugee affairs opened here Tuesday with a Jordanian call for countermeasures to block attempts to "liquidate" the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the agency's "moves to squirm out of its responsibilities towards Palestinian refugees."

The six-day conference, opened by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud, brings together supervisors of refugee affairs in various host countries and representatives of the Arab League, the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALISCO), the governments of Syria and Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. In his opening speech, Mr. Mahmoud said that the conference is being held at a time "when efforts to solve the Palestinian problem are stumbling" and intense moves are under way to liquidate the work of the UNRWA coupled with what he described as relinquishment of the Palestinian problem by the international community.

The international apathy towards the UNRWA and its work is evident in the ever-increasing deficits in the U.N.-mandated agency's working budget and its abandonment of schemes to provide rationing to Palestinian refugees. Mr. Mahmoud said. However, Jordan stands against any attempt to impede with the work of the UNRWA, he added. "Israel is still pressing ahead with its plots against the Palestinian refugee camps as evident in the Gaza Strip camps. Mr.

The conference will also discuss the fourth Arab Summit conference resolutions on the Palestinian issue, the overall situation in the Middle East and the school curricula for Arab students in the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Mahmoud called on the participants of the conference to reach a more practical and efficient methods capable of bringing the meetings' recommendations into practice.

Arab League Assistant Under-Secretary-General Mohammad Al Farra, who heads the league delegation, to the conference, stressed the importance of the conference, particularly in the field of joint Arab work and highlighted the Arab League's role in following up on refugee affairs in the political, social, economic fields.

Dr. Farra pointed out to the Israeli-U.S. relations and Israel's attempts to establish relations with a number of African, Asian and Central American states.

Dr. Farra also reviewed the social conditions in Israel, and the political and economic crisis the Israeli community is passing through, and said that there are disputes and splits in political views of the Israelis over the annexation of the occupied Arab territories. The Israeli occupation of South Lebanon and the Israeli settlement policy.

Dr. Farra said the attempt "to convert the Red Sea into an international struggle spot, as evident in the mining of the sea and the Gulf of Suez, is a new move to impose a dangerous element to the conflict in the Arab area, and to make of Israel a major security factor in the U.S. military and political strategy in the area."

## Egypt warns against recurrence of mine-laying in Red Sea, Suez

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt warned on Tuesday against a recurrence of mine-laying in the Red Sea and Suez Gulf following a reported threat by a pro-Iranian extremist group that it will plant explosives again in the key East-West maritime route.

The warning by Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala came as five British and French minehunters and two support vessels arrived at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal and entered the waterway in a special convoy, headed south for the Suez Gulf.

Harbour officials at Port Said, at the canal's northern tip, initially said there were eight ships in all. But the port authority's traffic officer later revised the figure, saying there were only seven.

The officer, who declined to be named, said the French ships were the mine hunter Cantho and the support vessel Isard. From Britain there were the minehunters Gavinton, Kirkliston, Brinton and Bossington and the support ship Oil Endeavour.

There was no immediate word on the French minehunter Dompaire, which had been scheduled to come.

Harbour officials said the convoy would complete the 160 kilometre canal transit Wednesday morning and then sail into the Suez Gulf for an Egyptian naval base.

The ships were part of a multinational operation also involving the United States and Italy along with Egypt to clean the Red Sea and Suez Gulf of explosives that have damaged at least 16 ships since July 9 (Italy wants wider efforts to sweep Red Sea mines, page 2).

Field Marshal Abu Ghazala spoke to local military reporters and his remarks were carried by the Middle East News Agency. The minister said Egyptian minesweeping since July 30 had shown that Egypt's territorial waters in Suez Gulf and Red Sea were "completely clean of any mines."

He said the international minesweeping operation and other security measures taken by Egypt "are designed to confirm that the seabed of our territorial waters is clear of any depth mines and at the same time deter any future explosions. We do not want any further deterioration and we do not want those who succeeded in planting these mines to persist in doing so."

Meanwhile, the U.S. embassy in Cairo denied reports that the U.S. navy had found unexploded mines in the Red Sea.

"No mines have been found so far," the embassy spokesman said when asked about press reports that the U.S. navy had found three unexploded mines in the waterway.

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Beirut said that an anonymous Islamic Jihad "organisation" had phoned it on Monday threatening more mine-dumping in the Red Sea.

Jihad is known to be a pro-Iranian fundamentalist group which claimed responsibility for suicide truck-bombings of the U.S. embassy, U.S. Marines and French paratroopers in Beirut last year.

Monday's Jihad caller, speaking in Arabic, said: "To those who doubt our capability of mining the Red Sea, the organisation will prove once more in the very near future that it is strong and it will remain so."

Jihad claimed in phone calls to news offices in London earlier this month that it had planted nearly 200 mines in the Red Sea and Suez Gulf.

"No mines found"

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Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat (left) bids farewell to Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, who left Amman after a one-day visit to Jordan Tuesday (Petra photo)

## Ramadan leaves pledging further effort on pipeline

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan left Amman Tuesday after talks with His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat and senior Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and economic issues.

During their talks Monday, Mr. Obeidat and Mr. Ramadan agreed to press ahead with a pipeline project for exporting Iraqi crude from Aqaba.

A statement issued by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted them as saying after a second round of talks Monday night that they were determined to implement the project, estimated to cost \$1 billion.

Iraq and Jordan have initiated the project agreement, but only half the cost of the pipeline, designed to carry one million barrels per day (bpd) of Iraqi crude, has been pledged by the U.S. government Export-Import Bank.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Ramadan said that while financing was not a problem, failure to get security guarantees

for the pipeline was delaying the project.

"Until now we have no security guarantees that Israel would not sabotage the pipeline," Mr. Ramadan said.

Mr. Ramadan said the American construction firm Bechtel Inc., which is to build the project, had so far rejected security conditions for the pipeline, but he said negotiations were continuing.

The Iraqi leader also said that an American firm has to build the pipeline, "because the U.S. is the only power that can deter Israel from attacking a project executed by a major U.S. company."

The talks Monday night also covered areas of trade, overland transport of goods and greater economic cooperation between the two neighbours.

During his visit to Amman, Mr. Ramadan also met with the secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Mahdi Al Obeidat, and discussed with him a number of issues pertaining to the CAEU's work.

They also discussed the CAEU's General Secretariat's role in implementing various decisions adopted

at the 41st session of the council which was held here during the first week of July.

Mr. Ramadan expressed Iraq's interest in the activities of the council and its General Secretariat and stressed Iraq's support of efforts for Arab economic integration.

Iraqi Minister of Trade Hassan Ali, who accompanied Mr. Ramadan on the visit, also met with Mr. Obeidat and discussed with him the decisions adopted during the 41st session of the CAEU and the executive programmes related to the recommendations of the council.

Later on Tuesday, Reuters reported Mr. Ramadan's arrival in the North Yemeni capital, Sanaa. Mr. Ramadan was met at Sanaa airport by North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani, the news agency said.

It also quoted North Yemeni officials as saying that the Iraqi leader's talks in Sanaa were expected to focus on the four-year-old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Ramadan was seen off at Amman airport by Mr. Obeidat and senior officials.

## Queen returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor returned home Tuesday after attending a world conference on population which concluded in Mexico on Monday. The Queen addressed the plenary session of the conference last Monday.

Upon arrival in Amman, Queen Noor was received by His Majesty King Hussein.

Immediately after her arrival, Queen Noor chaired a meeting of the Jerash Festival's national and executive committees, which was held in Jerash.

During the meeting final arrangements for holding the third Jerash Festival, which will start Thursday, were discussed.

## Hussein receives Specter

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received at the Royal Court U.S. Republican Senator Arlen Specter who arrived in Amman from Cairo on a one-day visit to Jordan within a tour which will take him to several other Middle East countries.

During the audience King Hussein outlined Jordan's role in the peace process in the Middle East and confirmed that Jordan has been working to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area with the participation of all the parties concerned.

The King also reviewed with the senator relations between the U.S. and Jordan.

Mr. Specter, who is a member of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee, is from Pennsylvania. Later on Tuesday Mr. Specter was received by His Royal Highness Prince Hassan.

The Crown Prince discussed with Mr. Specter the situation in the Middle East and briefed him on the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories. The Israeli policy of building Jewish settlements in the occupied territories constitutes a continuous threat to peace in the region, Prince Hassan told the U.S. senator.

Meanwhile Rep. Stephen Solarz, another U.S. congressman is expected to arrive here Wednesday on a one-day visit to Jordan.

## Iraq issues fresh warning to ships

MANAMA (AP) — The commander of the Iraqi navy, Brig. Abd Mohammad Abdullah on Tuesday warned merchant vessels for the second time in three days to keep their distance from the Iran-Iraq war zone and Saudi naval rockets were "poised to punish adventures."

And a weekly in Baghdad said Iraq had turned shipping and oil tanker routes around Iran's northern ports into "suicide lanes."

Brig. Abdullah issued the same warning to vessels on Sunday after Iraq announced major air and sea battles in the war zone, saying it had destroyed three Iranian F-14 fighter jets and a convoy of five Iranian vessels being escorted to the Bandar Khomeini port at northern extremity of the Gulf.

The Iranians have not confirmed the Iraqi report. Military sources speculate the downing of the jets, if true, would be quite a blow to the Iranian air force, already reportedly plagued by severe shortages of spare parts for its largely U.S.-built aircraft.

"To enter Bandar Khomeini and Iranian ports now is a desperate operation and to escape the Iraqi rockets is near impossible," the Iraqi commander said in an interview.

All-Baa, the magazine, reported that the Iraqis have destroyed 70 vessels around Kharg Island since last February.

Iraq intensified its air and sea attacks early this year, after securing sophisticated weaponry from France and the Soviet Union. The waters around the Shatt Al Arab estuary between the two warring sides also have been mined.

A Lloyd's shipping intelligence spokesman reported that a Singapore-registered vessel was damaged in a major explosion in the engine room on Sunday while berthed at Bandar Khomeini.

## Morocco and Libya sign unity accord

RABAT (R) — Morocco and Libya have signed an accord proposing a union between the two North African states, an official communiqué issued Tuesday said.

The communiqué said the accord was designed to reinforce links between the conservative Moroccan kingdom and hardline Libya but gave no details of what it would entail.

Union would come into force "after approval by the two peoples in conformity with existing procedures in each of the two countries," it said.

Libya has previously tried unsuccessfully to establish unions with Tunisia and Egypt.

The communiqué was issued following talks Monday between Morocco's King Hassan and Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qaddafi in the Moroccan town of Oujda, near the Algerian border.

It said the talks resulted in "the conclusion of a treaty instituting a state union between the Kingdom of Morocco and Libyan Arab People's and Socialist Jamahiriya."

Col. Qaddafi arrived in Tunis Tuesday after an overnight stop

power in Algeria, where he met Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

The communiqué, issued in Rabat, said the accord between Morocco and Libya was aimed at making "an essential contribution towards the edification of the Arab Maghreb and, by doing so, take an historic step towards the achievement of unity of the Arab Nation."

The sudden announcement follows a year of increasingly close relations since Col. Qaddafi made a spectacular reconciliation visit to Rabat last year for talks with King Hassan.

The visit ended more than 10 years of intense mutual animosity during which Col. Qaddafi backed Moroccan military rebels who tried to overthrow the king and gave substantial military and financial support to Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara.

Col. Qaddafi no longer backs the Polisario and wants the Arab World, rather than African states, to find a solution to the Western Sahara dispute.

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## QASEM ABU-SHAIKH GENERAL MANAGER, JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES CO.

The Board of Directors of Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd. has decided to appoint Mr. Qasem Abu-Shaikh as General Manager of the Company following the resignation of Mr. Shawkat Sboul from this post. Mr. Abu-Shaikh was holding the position of Assistant Managing Director of the Company during the last six years.



# Italy wants wider efforts to sweep Red Sea mines

LOS ANGELES (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti told President Reagan Monday his country wants as many nations as possible to help clear the Red Sea of mines, a senior U.S. official said.

The foreign minister said sweeping the sea of mines "should demonstrate international solidarity and as many countries as possible should be engaged in this act of peacekeeping," the official added.

In meetings with Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, Mr. Andreotti also endorsed the U.S. position that space weapons talks in Vienna with the Soviet Union should be held without preconditions, the official told reporters.

Mr. Reagan said he hoped the Soviet Union would join the talks, but doubted whether Moscow was serious when it proposed the discussions last June, the official said.

Mr. Andreotti, here for the Olympic Games, discussed a wide range of issues with Mr. Reagan, according to the official who briefed reporters on condition he not be named.

The United States, France and Britain have already sent ships or helicopters to help Egypt clear the mines, which have damaged ships

in the southern exit of the Suez Canal. The official said Egypt had also asked the Netherlands and Italy for help and he quoted Mr. Andreotti as saying Italy would make a decision in a few days.

Earlier Monday, the U.S. Navy said it had sent three minesweeping helicopters to Saudi Arabia to help it clear approaches to its Red Sea ports.

Egypt has indicated it suspects Iranian and Libyan involvement in the mines. Mr. Andreotti, who met Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in Tripoli last month, did not discuss a possible Libyan connection with the mines, the official said.

U.S., Israel accused

ABU DHABI (R) — An Abu

Dhabi newspaper Tuesday accused the United States of planting mines in the Red Sea, saying it wanted to increase tension in the region in order to secure a military foothold in Red Sea waters.

"The United States is interested in securing a military presence in the Red Sea region because it is a crucial strategic area which links its fleets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean... so they (America) have mined Red Sea waters," the Arabic-language newspaper Al Wihda said in an editorial.

"The United States and its ally Israel have been trying to heighten tension in the region so they can control Red Sea approaches and force Red Sea countries to accept an American military presence there," it said.

## Jordan to attend UNRWA meeting

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Cabinet Tuesday formed Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), which will be held in the Austrian capital of Vienna on Aug. 30.

Jordan's delegation will be led

by Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, Jordan's permanent representative in Geneva, with Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Assistant Under-Secretary Usama Tahboub and Director of the Studies Department at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Khalil Al Sawahri as members.

During the meetings, the Commission will discuss a number of issues pertaining to covering the

deficit on UNRWA budget, and the draft annual report of UNRWA Commissioner General, which will be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly during its fall session next September.

UNRWA Advisory Commission consists of Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, France, Belgium, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Japan.

## Jordanian minister briefs U.S. delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud received Tuesday a delegation from the Save the Children Fund.

Mr. Mahmoud explained to the delegation, which consisted of members of the fund's board of directors, the poor living conditions of Arab children in the occupied territories because of the shortage in the services provided to them.

He also pointed out the inhuman practices of Israeli authorities by arresting and torturing Arab citizens in general and Arab children in particular.

The minister also affirmed that the Jordanian government will spare no effort in providing aid to Arab citizens and children through support from charitable organizations and institutions.

## Malaysia slams U.S. congressman for remark

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia Tuesday attacked an American congressman for branding it anti-Semitic because it had forced a U.S. orchestra to drop a musical piece containing "Jewish elements" at two concerts here next month.

"For anyone to use this little incident to accuse the Malaysian government of being prejudiced and anti-Semitic is clearly mischievous and malicious," Deputy

Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said.

Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said Monday the Malaysian action against the New York Philharmonic Orchestra was anti-Semitic and could seriously damage U.S.-Malaysian relations.

Mr. Abdul Kadir was quoted by

the national news agency Bernama as saying the Malaysian government had not asked the orchestra to drop the disputed piece, a Hebrew rhapsody entitled "Schelomo" by Ernest Bloch, at concerts on Sept. 2 and 3.

The dispute arose last week when concert organizers said they had been told that Malaysia forbids the screening, portrayal or musical presentation of anything of Jewish origin.

## Israeli business group visits Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire (AP) — A group of six Israeli businessmen led by Avi Dudai met Tuesday with Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo for talks on Israeli investment in agricultural projects.

Mr. Dudai made no comment to reporters at the end of the meeting, saying he preferred carrying out projects to making statements.

The projects are aimed at making Zaire self sufficient in food supplies, Zairian officials said.

Zaire was the first black African country to restore relations with Israel in 1982 after a rupture that began following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Cooperation between the two countries since 1982 has been mainly in the military domain with Israeli soldiers training the Zaire army.

Kimche back from Africa

On Sunday a senior Israeli official returned from a discreet tour of several black African nations in an attempt to breathe new life into Israel's long-heralded drive to re-establish diplomatic ties in the region.

Israeli officials Monday refused to name which countries Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche visited or say how long the trip lasted.

Citing Arab pressures on Afr-

ican countries, officials said only that Israel is trying to renew links with some of more than two dozen countries which broke off ties at Egypt's urging at the time of the 1973 Middle East war.

They said Mr. Kimche visited countries with which Israel has either diplomatic or economic ties. These include Zaire, Malawi, Swaziland, Liberia, Lesotho, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Zaire, the first country to renew relations after the return of the Sinai to Egypt in 1982, has the closest ties with Israel. President Mobutu Sese Seko has planned a visit here for months but it was put off for the Israeli elections.

Israel has built Mr. Mobutu a Presidential Brigade, providing weapons and training.

Last January, after Liberia renewed ties with Israel, Israeli President Chaim Herzog toured Zaire, Liberia and Swaziland.

In the 1950s and 60s, Israel worked hard to build close links with emerging African states, hoping to check Arab influence and gain Third World support at the United Nations.

But after the 1967 and 1973 wars which brought Israeli occupation of Arab lands and the Arab boycott of Israel, 28 African countries broke relations. Problems were compounded by increased Israeli ties with South Af-

ica. Attempts to reinstate ties with black Africa have been slow to yield success.

The newspaper Davar reported last week that both Guinea and Cameroon, under Arab pressure, recently reneged on a decision to renew relations with Israel. The Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the report.

In April, Nigeria's military authorities agreed to elevate the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) mission in Lagos to the status of embassy and assured the PLO it would not reopen the Israeli embassy.

Israel has successfully kept up "special interests" sections in other countries' embassies to look after its trade ties in Kenya, Gabon, Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

Trade with some countries has increased. "There are far more Israelis in Nigeria, on a commercial basis, than there were before 1973," a Foreign Ministry official said.

Israel exports about \$100 million worth of non-military goods a year to black Africa, a seven-fold increase since 1973. The volume of arms sales is never disclosed. An estimated 2,000 Israelis work in Africa, most on construction projects and in sales of agricultural equipment, medicine and industrial chemicals.

## Jews attack Israel's religious parties on reforms

NEW YORK (AP) — The Israeli America's Jews, issued a statement deploring the religious parties' demands.

Those "self-serving" demands are "morally offensive to us," said the groups, including Reform's Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the conservative United Synagogue of America, as well as such long-time rivals as the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress.

If the changes were to be approved, they said, it would "damage the capacity of the state to call upon every Jew equally for support and weaken the appeal of Aliya," the immigration of Jews to Israel.

More than a dozen Jewish organizations, including both reform and conservative groups and claiming to represent 85 per cent of

president of the UAHC, said the result would be "A massive alienation of American Jews from Israel."

"You cannot spit in people's faces on Monday and expect them to embrace you on Tuesday," he said, adding, "We do not want to be, and refuse to be, beggars at Jerusalem's gate."

Schindler noted that the Knesset, which will make the final decision, includes Communists and Arabs. "They are going to decide that 85 per cent of world Jewry is not Jewish? This is ridiculous."

Others used similarly strong terms. Rabbi Alexander Shapiro, president of the conservative Rabbinical Assembly, said the orthodox efforts were "a fundamental form of sinfulness in their own terms against their fellow Jews."

Five groups that signed Monday's statement had issued a similar manifesto earlier in the month in Israel. In response, five orthodox groups on Monday criticized "the massive pressures placed on Israel political leaders."

"These unprecedented pressures imperil the unity of the American Jewish community and Jews universally far more than legislation by Israel," said the groups — the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, the Rabbinical Council of America, Young Israel, the Religious Zionists and Agudat Israel.

They criticized Reform Judaism's decision to accept the children of Jewish fathers as Jews, as well as the traditional matrilineal descent. Reform's discarding of religious divorces and non-orthodox conversion procedures.

## 7,000 youths to take part in Nazareth work camp

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 7,000 Arab youths from the various parts of Israel, in addition to some American and West European nationals who support the Arab right, will take part in the ninth voluntary work camp, which will be held in the occupied city of Nazareth, Jordanian News Agency, Petra said Tuesday.

The main theme of the four day camp, which is supervised by Nazareth Municipality, will be "fighting Kahane phenomenon and racism". Petra added.

The Israeli authorities have placed obstacles in the face of holding such a camp over the past years.

## Lebanese militias impose constraints on government plans

By Jonathan Wright Reuter

BEIRUT — Lebanon's militias, impatient with slow progress towards satisfying their political demands, are imposing tight constraints on government plans to extend its authority into new areas.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who in effect acts as conciliator between feuding cabinet ministers, has had to amend his plans to deploy the army outside Beirut at least twice to accommodate their objections.

His latest version, announced after a cabinet meeting recently, is the least ambitious to date but it is far from certain that he can push it through.

Under the plan army units would deploy in stages along the Beirut-Damascus Highway and on an 80 kilometre stretch of the main coast road north and south of Beirut.

A mainly Druze brigade would replace predominantly Druze mil-

itiam of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) on a mountain front where mainly Falangist army units have been fighting the PSP since last September.

The eight ministers, who include representatives of all major militias except the right-wing Falangist Lebanese Forces, approved the plan and Mr. Karami said the army should start moving in about 10 days.

But sources in the Lebanese Forces ridiculed the scheme and said the militia would not remove a lucrative checkpoint on the coast road until thousands of Christian refugees could return home safely.

"The government will next be telling us we have to go to the moon," the sources said.

The militia collects illegal customs dues at the checkpoint, 36 kilometres north of Beirut and within the stretch of road on which the army is supposed to deploy.

Mr. Karami, now three months in office, has not yet opened the file on the northern refugees and the Lebanese Forces sources said

it could take him months to do so.

Army sources told Reuters it was out of the question for the army to close the checkpoint by force unless it acted simultaneously against other, illegal militia activities.

A potentially more serious obstacle to Karami's ambitions arises later when he tries to negotiate an army deployment deep inside the PSP-held mountains southeast of the capital.

The prime minister had tried to

are not satisfied soon.

Mr. Junblatt and other leaders want to dismantle the 40-year-old system by which Falangists are guaranteed a larger share of political power than the country's other groups.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim militia Amal and Mr. Junblatt's main ally, has also been showing impatience with Mr. Karami's concentration on security to the exclusion of reform.

This was most clearly illustrated when he forced the cabinet to discuss hiring permanently 5,000 mainly Shiite teachers now on one-year contracts with the government.

He argued that the state, dominated by Falangists who send their children to private schools, had neglected public education in poor areas, where support for him is strongest.

But since Mr. Berri now has no territorial base of his own, his options are more limited than Mr. Junblatt's when it comes to extracting concessions from his fel-

low ministers.

At the root of Mr. Karami's problems lies a deep distrust of the government by both extremes in the political spectrum.

The Lebanese Forces see the prime minister as a puppet of Syria, imposing an allegedly pro-Soviet foreign policy without regard for the pro-Western sympathies of many Falangists.

Mr. Junblatt still talks of a "Falangist regime" — a reference to the right-wing Falangist Party of which President Amin Gemayel was a member — trying to acquire by stealth what it failed to acquire in the last nine months of war.

Politicians say much depends on the attitude of Syria, which sponsored Mr. Karami's premiership and which supports both political reform and extending central government authority.

In a recent commentary, the Syrian media said differences between Lebanese politicians were natural but there was no going back to the dark days of civil war.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

17:30 Koran  
17:40 Cartoons  
18:00 Children Programme  
18:10 Chips  
18:15 Programme Review  
18:20 Agricultural Programme  
18:30 News in Arabic  
18:35 Arabic Series  
18:40 Cultural Dialogue  
18:45 Arabic Series  
18:50 News Summary in Arabic  
18:55 Series Cont.

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:05 French Programme  
18:10 News in French  
18:15 French Programme  
18:20 News in Hebrew  
18:25 News in Arabic  
18:30 Three's Company (Comedy)  
18:35 Documentary (Africa)  
18:40 News in English  
18:45 Hart to Hart

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 Newsweek  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
08:45 Morning Show  
09:00 Pop Session  
09:15 News Summary  
09:30 Pop Session  
09:45 News Bulletin  
10:00 Oh! Mother  
10:10 Concert Hour  
10:20 Instrumentals  
10:30 Old Favourites  
10:40 Jordan Weekly  
10:50 Pop Session  
11:00 News Summary  
11:10 Evening Show  
11:20 News Summary  
11:30 News Summary  
11:40 News Summary  
11:50 News Summary  
12:00 News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 News 06:30 Waveguide Report 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours: News Summary 07:10 What's New 07:15 The World Today 07:20 Newsweek 07:30 Omnibus 07:35 World News 07:40 24 Hours: News Summary 07:45 The World Today 07:50 Report on Religion 18:00 World News 18:05 The World Today 18:10 Omnibus 18:15 World News 18:20 The World Today 18:25 Report on Religion 18:30 World News 18:35 The World Today 18:40 Omnibus 18:45 World News 18:50 The World Today 18:55 Report on Religion 19:00 World News 19:05 The World Today 19:10 Omnibus 19:15 World News 19:20 The World Today 19:25 Report on Religion 19:30 World News 19:35 The World Today 19:40 Omnibus 19:45 World News 19:50 The World Today 19:55 Report on Religion 20:00 World News 20:05 The World Today 20:10 Omnibus 20:15 World News 20:20 The World Today 20:25 Report on Religion 20:30 World News 20:35 The World Today 20:40 Omnibus 20:45 World News 20:50 The World Today 20:55 Report on Religion 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## Directorate shake-up at Ministry of Education

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Hikmat Al Saket has decided to create a directorate for vocational education at the ministry.

The directorate consists of ind-

ustrial, agricultural, commercial and women's training sections in addition to cultural centres. The minister also decided to cancel the students' affairs directorate and to attach its sections to the directorate of general education.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Archaeology registration opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University has announced the start of registration for post-graduate M.A. studies in archaeology and anthropology which will commence in the first semester of the academic year 1984/1985. Registration for this course opened on Tuesday Aug. 14 and will remain open until Aug. 21, according to the announcement.

#### JPRC sales increase

AMMAN (Petra) — Sales of the Jordanian Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) reached 1,439,828 tonnes during the past seven months which is an increase of three per cent over the company's sales during the same period of last year. The company's sales reached 1,391,905 during the same period of 1983.

#### Jordan to attend broadcasting conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international conference on broadcasting technology scheduled to be held in Brighton, England, on Sept. 20. An exhibition of modern systems used in radio and television and a display of transmission equipment will be held on the sidelines of the conference.

#### Cement factory appoints director general

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the Jordan Cement Factories Company has decided to appoint Mr. Jassem Abu Al Sheikh as JCF director general in succession to Mr. Shawkat Al Shoul who has resigned his post.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday receives visiting Austrian Defence Minister Freidhelm Frischenschlager (Petra photo)

## JD 22m Irbid foundry to produce malleable steel

By Ibrahim Noori Reuter

AMMAN — Jordanian state and private enterprises have combined to launch an industrial metals company, one of the company's founders said Tuesday.

Bassam Al-Saket, managing director of Jordan's Pension Fund, said the new firm will start with a JD 22 million (\$57 million) foundry in the northern city of Irbid. He told Reuters that 23 founders had provided 81 per cent of the JD 15 million (\$39 million) capital of the new firm, called the Arab Industrial Engineering Company.

He said that a World Bank team would visit Jordan next month to

study equity participation in the firm, in which the World-Bank affiliated international finance company was also interested.

Mr. Saket also said the Amman-based Arab Mining Industries and the Arab Industrial and Investment Company, based in Baghdad, had each taken 25 per cent equity. The government-owned Pension Fund, which promoted the company, and the Social Security Corporation each have 10 per cent share participation.

The Irbid foundry, scheduled to be built in three years, will initially produce 10,000 tonnes of malleable steel for making joints and pipes, rising to 17,000 tonnes later.

## Eighteen films banned

AMMAN (J.T.) — The showing of 18 films in all cinemas throughout the country has been banned by the Department of Press and Publications upon recommendations issued by the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel.

Eleven of the films have been banned because they are distributed by the Paramount Film Company which is blacklisted in Arab countries. These films are: The China Syndrome, Gulliver's Travels, Friday the 13th, Shogun, The Wrath of Khan, The Godfather, Rosemary's Baby, The Masquerade, Up In Smoke, Flashdance and We are No Angels.

The film entitled Paradise is banned in Jordanian cinemas because the Israeli actor Tuvia, whose art and literary productions are banned in Arab countries, took part in this film. A ban has also been imposed on the showing of the film God's Gun as it is produced by the Israeli company Yeha Bloch which is blacklisted in Arab countries.

The Burglars, Mayerling and The Far Pavilions have also been banned because actor Omar Al Sharif, whose films are banned in Arab countries, played a role in the productions. Another film entitled Killing At Hell's Gate has been banned because it is distributed by CBS Inc. Company which is banned in the Arab World. The Indian film Naag Pooja was banned in the cinemas of the country as it contains propaganda for a non-monotheist religion.

## Obeidat discusses bilateral relations with Frischenschlager Hussein meets visiting Austrian defence minister

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein received visiting Austrian Defence Minister Freidhelm Frischenschlager at the Royal Court Tuesday evening. The meeting was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Austrian Ambassador to Jordan Arnold Moebius.

Mr. Frischenschlager, who is on a three-day visit to Jordan, met with Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat earlier Tuesday for discussions on bilateral relations and cooperation.

Mr. Frischenschlager and an accompanying military delegation are expected to tour Jordanian army bases and other military installations, official sources quoted

by the Associated Press said. An official announcement last week said that the Austrian defence minister's talks with Jordanian officials would centre on coordinating military relations between the two countries.

Earlier Tuesday Mr. Frischenschlager and the accompanying delegation met Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and

discussed a number of issues of common interest related to defence.

Attending the meeting were Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, and Ambassador Moebius.

Mr. and Mrs. Frischenschlager and the delegation also paid a visit Tuesday to Al Hussein Medical Centre where they were received by the director of the Royal Medical Services and a number of doctors. The Austrian visitors were briefed on the role and tasks of the centre. They also toured the centre's various sections.

The Austrian minister, who arrived here Monday, at the invitation of Sharif Zaid, will also tour a number of historical sites in Jordan, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

## Arabiyyat discusses new system for secondary stage examinations

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Ministry of Education Under-Secretary Abdul Latif Arabiyyat Tuesday dismissed the idea that the new secondary stage admission examination introduced by the ministry constitutes a return to the old General Preparatory Certificate Examination which was cancelled in 1975.

Speaking about the new examination, Dr. Arabiyyat said that it is an organisational procedure aimed at improving the quality of education and directing pupils to specialisations commensurate with their capabilities. It also aims to prepare pupils to choose their future professions in order to cope with the needs of the community for a skilled labour force, he said.

Speaking about the new regulations, Dr. Arabiyyat said that 60 per cent of male pupils who

pass the examination will be accepted in the first secondary class (academic stream), while 70 per cent of girls will be accepted in the academic stream.

The new examination constitutes a major part of the teaching-learning process which is essential for proper evaluation, Dr. Arabiyyat said.

Dr. Arabiyyat partly attributed the low pass rate in the Tawjihi examinations to cancellation of the General Preparatory Certificate Examination and expressed hope that the new examination will contribute to achieving better results.

Under the new regulations, all pupils taking the examination will have to pay a JD 6 examination fee which will be retained by the Ministry of Education to cover the various expenses incurred as a result of holding the examination.

In order to be admitted to the first secondary class in both the

academic and vocational branches a pupil must pass the examination, Dr. Arabiyyat said.

Students joining the first academic stage of the secondary cycle should not be older than 18 years whilst students enrolling in vocational training institutes should not exceed 19 years of age, Dr. Arabiyyat said.

## Ayyoub fixes wheat prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub Tuesday fixed the price of a tonne of wheat-flour produced by the ministry's mills at JD 82 free on truck (FOT) at the ministry's warehouses.

A fifty kilogramme wheat-bag will be sold to consumers at the various distribution centres for a fixed price of JD 42.40.

These new prices will be in force as of Wednesday, Mr. Ayyoub said. The minister also instructed all distribution centres not to offer any other kinds of wheat for sale.

## Indian ambassador, praising bilateral relations, stresses scientific, technical cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian-Indian bilateral relations have been steadily growing over the years and cooperation between the two countries in scientific and technical fields has a broad scope for expansion, the Indian ambassador to Jordan said Tuesday.

In a statement to mark the 37th anniversary of the Indian Independence Day which falls today, Wednesday, Ambassador Pyare Lal Santoshi said that a team of 53 officers from the Command and Staff College will be leaving for a nine-day visit to India during which they will tour various defence establishments in India.

Commenting on Indo-Jordanian cooperation in scientific and technical affairs Mr. Santoshi said that Dr. Munthir Salah of the Royal Scientific Society will leave for India next week in response to an invitation from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. Santoshi's statement also defended the Indian government's policy in the face of a separatist movement in the northern state of Punjab.

The ambassador also conveyed the greetings of the government and people of India to His Majesty King Hussein, the government and people of Jordan.

Following are excerpts from the statement:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of India's independence I extend my greetings to my fellow countrymen who are working and contributing their share in various activities along with the friendly people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. On 10, Aug. 1984, Jordan celebrated the 32nd anniversary of accession to the throne of His Majesty King Hussein. I avail of this opportunity to convey best wishes of the government and the people of my country to His Majesty King Hussein and the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

During the last few months India has been passing through a difficult period. The tragic events in Punjab received wide coverage in the international media.

Unfortunately some of the newspapers and journals highlighted the negative aspects only of the situation. Our president and the prime minister have made statements from time to time to correct this distorted picture. The government also issued a 'white paper' on July 10, 1984.

The embassy in Amman has also kept the people of Jordan and members of the Indian community informed of the dimension of the

problem and action taken by the government through discussions, press releases etc. The government is committed to its stand that a lasting solution should be found through democratic process of discussion.

The Sikh community stands firm along with the rest of the nation in its resolve to preserve and strengthen the unity and integrity of the country.

Our bilateral relations which are characterised by friendship and cooperation have been steadily growing. Within the next few days a team of 53 officers of the Command and Staff College of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will leave for India on a nine-day goodwill visit. I feel happy that such a team is going to India for the first time.

Another important visit will be that of Dr. Munthir Salah from the Royal Scientific Society as guest of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. During his two weeks stay he will hold discussions and visit some of the important organisations and institutions such as the National Physical Laboratory, Indian Institute of Technology in New Delhi, Department of Nonconventional Energy Sources, Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad, Nat-



Pyare Lal Santoshi

tional Chemical Laboratory at Pune and Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun etc. etc.

The visit is within the framework of the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. There is considerable scope for increasing and strengthening cooperation in these fields. Efforts, therefore, will be directed to expand and consolidate relations in these and other fields.

I take this opportunity to wish continued progress, prosperity and happiness to the friendly people of Jordan under His Majesty's dynamic leadership.

## Impressive stairway draws visitors to the Abul Huda House podium

By Meg Abu Hamdan Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Of all the old houses in Amman, featured here in this series based on the drawings executed by second year architectural students at the University of Jordan, the most impressive and attractive must be the Abul Huda House in Jabal Amman.

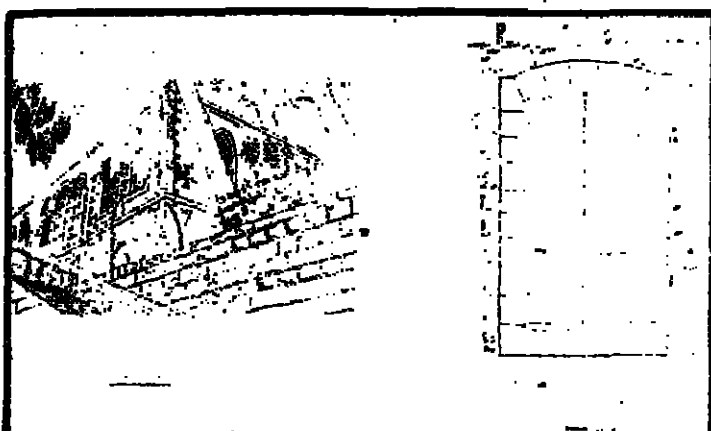
The house, which was designed along traditional lines by architect Naim Arafat for one of Jordan's first prime ministers, Tawfic Abul Huda, was completed in 1927. In those early days the house must have been an important landmark for it is still, almost 60 years later, one of the grandest and most beautiful villas ever built in Amman.

Approaching the house from the road that runs at its feet one is hardly aware that there is a villa perched on top of the podium whose towering stone wall rises

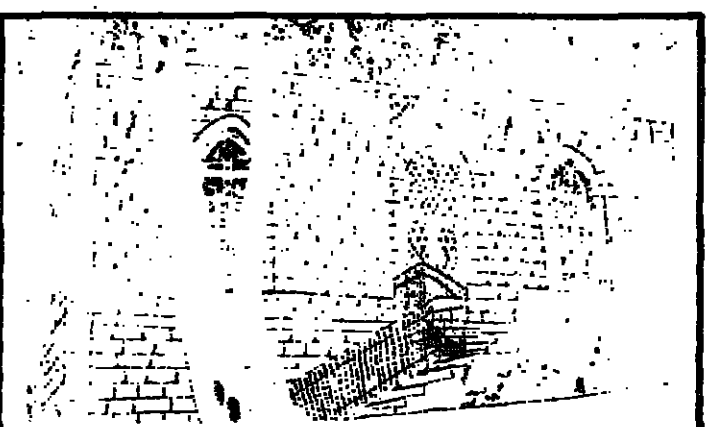
vertically for five solid metres. In this way almost complete privacy has been achieved for the house's occupants, privacy that is especially remarkable since the house is only one street back and up from the roar of Downtown itself.

A wide stairway that spans the entire footpath draws you up to the house — in fact you can hardly stop yourself from mounting these stairs, curiosity to see what lies hidden at the top compels you, like Jack up his beanstalk, to climb them. As you do so the house with its human proportions, symmetrically grouped arched windows and fine detailing gradually unfolds.

The main entrance to the house is at the side and is reached by a climb through the garden which is split into three levels, the top one being an open courtyard which, in its heyday, was probably covered with vines.



The house is situated on a podium, whose stone wall rises for five metres (left) and its shuttered windows (right) create a feeling of airy space within the house (J.T. file photo)



The impressive Abul Huda House in Jabal Amman, built in 1927, is reached by climbing stairs which pass through three levels of gardens. (J.T. file photo)

The interior, although still traditional in character, has been altered since the house was first built. When Tawfic Abul Huda lived there the three central arched windows at the front of the house formed part of an open verandah. At some later stage these windows were glazed in and the wall that separated the verandah from the interior and another wall further inside were both knocked down to create an even larger central living room. The change was not a bad one and a nice side effect of it was that the two bedrooms at the front of the house have windows onto this central hall.

Also at one time the three lower ground floor rooms, which were perhaps the servant quarters or certainly a less important part of the house as is suggested by the modest external detailing, were connected to the first floor via an internal stairway which has since been closed off.

Apart from the lovely tiled floors and the high spacious rooms, another very attractive feature of the villa's interior is the pair of narrow double doors each of which is capped with a small rectangular window.

The house, although still structurally sound, suffered from a lack of maintenance when it was used as a school for girls and then more recently when it was the headquarters of the Nadi Al Jezira. Except for some workmen living in the lower floor rooms the house is now deserted and its future uncertain.

The students who surveyed the house and made the fine drawings of its exterior were Ahmed Odeh, Ayman Al Sa'adouni, Ihsan Nasser, Mouna Shaban, Rihad Al Ajam and Shadia Hamarneh.

## Visiting American students envisage solutions to Arab-Israeli conflict

By Salameh B. Ne'matt Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Five American university students are currently on a three-week tour of Jordan, the occupied West Bank and Tunisia as a prize they won for writing the best essays on "The Arab-Israeli Conflict: A Solution."

The Washington-based Arab Women's Council (AWC) fund for research and education invited American students in 114 colleges and universities to participate in an essay competition on the Arab-Israeli conflict. About 73 students asked for and received registration forms to enter the competition, but only 23 students actually wrote.

Co-Chairman of the AWC Dr. Najat Khalil, accompanying the five students on their trip, told the Jordan Times that this year's competition was part of the AWC's activities in the United States to help students gain first hand information about the sufferings of Arabs and Palestinians.

Dr. Khalil said her organisation was founded in 1982, immediately after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the notorious massacres of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatilla camps.

In their essays all five winning students reviewed the historical aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict and concluded with a solution that they envisaged would be most feasible to settle the Middle East problem.

A student from Seaton Hall University, Mr. d'Andre Workman, said that peace in the Middle East can only come "through unrestricted discussions between the parties directly involved in the conflict." He said that these discussions must include the Israelis as well as the Palestinians.

### Mutual recognition

"Israel and the United States must come to realise that the Palestinian rights are the key to peace," Mr. Workman said. He also called on both the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Jewish state to mutually recognise each other.

In his essay, Mr. Workman, aged 21, criticised the policies of the United States and the Soviet Union for supplying arms to the countries involved in the conflict and called for "no more Sabra and

Shatillas, no more insane massacres of innocent people and no more bombings of the homeless and helpless."

According to Mr. Paul Lass, 29, there are four possible solutions to the Middle East problem which he described as "a problem of statehood." First the withdrawal of all Israelis from the occupied Arab lands; Second, the formation of a federation in the land to properly control and govern Palestine; Third, the formation of two separate states, one Jewish and one Arab; Fourth, demilitarisation of the area.

### Independent states

Mr. Lass, from Norfolk State University, envisaged the third, as the best solution which is the establishment of two independent states existing in and around the "territory of Israel." "This understanding would certainly fulfil both sides' need for recognition," he added.

"The Palestinians need to be given the rights accorded to all human beings. They should be given the right to self-determination as afforded with the acknowledgement of being a state," Miss Debra Grandy from the Bowie State College wrote in her essay.

Miss Grandy, 25, says that in order to achieve peace in the region, both Arabs and Israelis should "put aside religious beliefs," and that religion "should not be worn on the shoulder as a beret".

Miss Celeste Beatty from Shaw University believes that the superpowers have a major role to play in any solution to the Middle East Arab Israeli conflict.

### Superpower participation

"Any decision made concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict must not be entirely under the auspices of the two superpowers," Miss Beatty, 20, wrote. "A just solution requires substantial participation from all parties involved," she added.

"If the United States and the Soviet Union really want peace in the Middle East, they have the power to bring it about," Miss Beatty, who is the youngest winner of the essay competition, wrote in her essay.

Miss Anna Maria di Benedetto



Five American students currently touring the Middle East as a prize for their essays on the Arab-Israeli conflict meet with Jordanian journalists during their visit. (J.T. file photo)

from the University of Mississippi wrote that "in view of the fact that all the declarations of human rights ever written are being violated as the world chooses to look the other way," the Palestinian people would eventually, one day gain the strength to win back their home. "In the meantime, I have learned the location of Palestine," Miss Benedetto concluded.

All five students unanimously agreed that in order to bring about peace in the region, both parties to the conflict should respect resolutions adopted by the international community and declarations of human rights.

### Interviews

During their current tour in the area, the students were able to gain first hand information about the situation in the Middle East through conducting interviews

with government officials as well as with people in the streets.

The students were received in Amman by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs, Shawkat Mahmoud and Information Minister Laila Sharaf who briefed the students on the situation in the area.

They also interviewed deported mayors of the occupied West Bank and other personalities in the occupied territories including a member from the Israeli "Peace Now" movement.

The students are currently on a one-week visit to Tunisia where they are expected to meet with Palestinian officials before returning to Jordan on Aug. 20 prior to their departure back to the U.S. on Aug. 22.

Winners of last year's essay competition, also sponsored by the AWC, were able to meet with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

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## Better services for all

WE HAVE been following with interest a gradual change in the pattern of the functions of various government departments connected with the daily life of the Jordanian citizen; and it is of course a matter of pride to the new government that many of the tedious procedures involved in obtaining public services have now been eliminated. However, the persistent chaotic scenes at some vital departments, not all of them necessarily are public-owned, for instance the electricity supply company, the Water Authority, the sewerage department, etc., need closer attention by the concerned authorities. It seems that almost everyone is trying to squirm out of his or her responsibilities and the public are set on a tree-to-tree run to get some answers to their problems.

We in Jordan have the distinction of having a relatively organised system in every department and the functions of the system are generally good, leaving very few chances for future confusions. While we realise the essentialities of such a system, a little more concentration and a little more efficiency could alleviate the hardships of a lot of people.

It was only the other day that a woman carrying an infant was seen growing hopelessly desperate near the inquiry window of a vital department. She had been trying to determine the exact situation regarding her application for an essential daily supply, but apparently no-one inside knew or had the frame of mind to give the answer, if not to fulfil his responsibility, at least on a humanitarian ground as the lady had been waiting in the hot sun for hours.

We do feel that it is time that a close review of the functions of essential services departments is made and that the necessary overhaul is carried out to ensure that the public is not turned into victims of the irresponsibility of inefficiency of an individual. We have welcomed the formation of the new Royal Commission to reorganise the civil service system and it is our hope that the functions of the new team will be on a down-to-earth basis drawn from the everyday experience of the Jordanian citizen. It is most essential that lessons are derived from the actual experience, or shall we say ordeal, that the citizen undergoes to obtain public services, and reforms are carried out in a forceful manner to ensure the establishment of a permanent structure under which speedy and efficient work of various government departments is ensured. In the case of non-government departments or organisations which involve issues of vital importance to the public, it is time the government reminded them of the responsibilities such departments have; and if they cannot fulfil the needs of the public they might as well move over to make way for more efficient people to handle their jobs.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Brotherly ties strengthened

THE NEW round of the Jordanian-Iraqi talks which were held in Amman yesterday is the outcome of the mutual conviction that the two brotherly countries should promote their ties into permanent cooperation and coordination.

The joint Jordanian-Iraqi march in political and economical fields stresses that such a march has laid down the ideal pattern to be followed in dealing among brothers, not only in construction and progress but also in facing aggression and foreign ambitions. Jordan's supportive stand for Iraq in its battle against Iran is part of Jordan's self-defence in the first place. The past four years' battles have proved that Iranian plans go far beyond Iraqi land and sovereignty.

Hence, the new round of talks between the Jordanian and Iraqi sides will strengthen the position both countries are interested to strengthen for defending basic interests of all Arab people.

#### Al Dustour: Summit efforts stumble

IT IS really distressing that Arabs are unable to organise a meeting for clearing the atmosphere and extinguishing fires which threaten the whole body of the Arab Nation.

Arab divisions which have been stormed and are still storming the Arab entity undermine Arab potentials and capacities and paralyse their ability to counter an increasingly aggravated situation, and challenges facing them.

Thirty-two months after the Fez Summit was held, the convocation of an Arab Summit anew seems to be unlikely more than at any other time in the past because of the current state of divisions and deterioration in the Arab World.

While the Iran-Iraq war is raging and while the Lebanese wound is still bleeding, it seems that a new blow to Arabs is underway in the Red Sea. Arabs have not so far embarked on a serious move to face such dangerous events, neither have they expressed any real apprehension of such dangers nor a keen desire to counter them.

Above all, the central Arab cause and their major preoccupation has for several decades become at the tail of Arab priorities, particularly after the sight of the PLO and Israel's continued aggressions on the Arab land and the Holy Places.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Mines invite foreign presence

WITH THE entry of Eastern and Western fleets into the Red Sea, tension spots on the Arab map increase and a new serious question holds the attention of Arabs and the world. The mines issue has been distracting attention from events taking place in Palestine, Lebanon and Iraq to a new spot, and consequently making the Arab presence invalid.

The cancellation of the high national interest lack of sense of responsibility towards Arab causes and the lack of belief in the unity of Arab late have led to such regional retreats which have been overshadowing the Arab World for the past ten years.

Such factors have also led to the relinquishment by some Arab leaderships of their national commitments.

It is time for Arabs to reorganise the Arab fold under the threat of "joint danger" and give highest consideration to their national needs.

Arabs should also believe that they belong to nation with one history and one fate.

# Syria's delicate balance of Lebanon diplomacy

By John Muttam

THE COMMITMENT and credibility of the Syrian mediatory role in the ongoing process of Lebanese national reconciliation could possibly be better understood in the light of mutually interactive, traditional Lebanese-Syrian relationship.

### One nation view

Syrians view Lebanon and Syria as one country inhabited by one nation with common interests. Syrian-Lebanese relations are influenced and shaped by this basic consideration. It does not mean that Syria wants to interfere arbitrarily in the internal affairs of Lebanon; nor does it imply that a peaceful merger of Lebanon into a Greater Syria is the ultimate objective of the Syrian leadership; nor does it indicate any Syrian ambition to annex the whole or part of Lebanon for certain of its political or strategic interests. Syria's respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity may not be called into question. It has never cast serious doubts on the legitimacy of its boundary lines with Lebanon, drawn by French colonialists in bygone days to suit their interests.

The "one nation view" has encouraged wide transfer of goods and services and unrestricted movements of people from either countries. Trade and commerce have always flourished between these neighbours. Syria's economy is closely linked with that of Lebanon. Syria is well aware of the kaleidoscopic nature of the

Lebanese political spectrum that could be easily manipulated by hostile powers to gain temporary advantage. Hence, the Syrian leadership always keeps stressing the indivisibility of Syria and Lebanon to let others know that tampering with the latter's interests would be tantamount to infringing on the former's, and would meet with unmistakable challenge from Damascus.

The Syrian army after having entered Lebanon with the objective of quelling the 1975-76 civil war continued to remain there, purported to be in Lebanon's interests and for its own strategic needs. The Lebanese, in general, have not resented seriously the Syrian military presence in the Bekaa Valley for the last eight years. Its record for these years has not been similar to the one Israel has been creating on the occupied West Bank. It does not care to dabble in local politics; nor does it tamper with the demographic structure of the area it controls; nor does it attempt to set up temporary or permanent settlements there. The Syrians feel they are in solidarity with the Arab nation.

### Israeli invasion

Taking advantage of factional politics, confessional conflicts and contradictions and the obvious central government's weakness in Beirut, the Israeli army streaked through South Lebanon into the Lebanese capital in 1982, controlling almost 40 per cent of the country. After having flu-

shed out the Palestinian resistance forces, it concluded a troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon on May 17, 1983. The Syrians and the Lebanese themselves believed that the 1982 Israeli invasion and the subsequent troop withdrawal accord, mediated by the United States were planned to change the political map of the region. The objectives of the accord were implicitly clear: (1) the treaty stipulation providing for the stay of residual Israeli forces to help police South Lebanon even after the Israeli troop withdrawal implied that the agreement was designed to legitimise Israeli influence in Lebanon, supplanting that of Syria; (2) the treaty stipulation demanding the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon necessarily affected the Syrian army as well supposedly occupying the Bekaa Valley—the underbelly of Syria. The Syrian withdrawal would mean Israel would get a strategic advantage in any future crisis to reach Damascus in a quick military thrust through the valley, endangering seriously Syrian security; and (3) the accord was ingeniously replicated on the model of the Camp David agreement that virtually allowed Lebanon no choice but make it render *de jure* political recognition to the Jewish state of Israel and bring Lebanon "within the fold of Pax Americana."

The Syrians opposed the accord from the start. For one thing, Syria would not allow its influence to be replaced by any

external power in Lebanon; for another, it would not at any cost allow Lebanese sovereignty to be encroached upon by Israel. The Syrian approach to the U.S. mediation efforts, however, was relatively negative in the sense that it lay low to see the U.S. fail on its own. The Syrians had enough reasons to expect an inevitable U.S. failure as it ignored or seemed to underestimate certain ground realities. Deliberately or not, the U.S. showed less concern in assessing or measuring the strength and direction of the cross-cutting political undercurrents in Lebanon and the considerable traditional control Syria exercised over them. President Amin Gemayel himself whose parliament endorsed the accord expressed his doubts to Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, who mediated the agreement, whether the treaty would work as it did not have the support of Syria. The secretary of state reportedly assured President Gemayel that it should work because the U.S. was a "great power." But it failed to work. In Mr. Karami's view the May 17 accord was the fruit of ignorance of the real situation in Lebanon and how the Lebanese thought about Israel.

### Momentous decision

The moment arrived for the militia leaders of Lebanon, worn out by eight years of blood-letting for sectarian interests, to feel that they should

sit together, discuss and settle their problems and put Lebanon back on the rails. Syria seized their sentiment and started playing its own delicate balance of diplomacy with the various hostile factions, each trying to exhibit its political clout in street battles to ensure a greater share of benefits in any future power configuration in Beirut.

Syria started supporting and nurturing a series of steps to get, first of all, the civil war ended and create congenial conditions for Lebanese national reconciliation and reconstruction. Firstly, President Gemayel agreed in principle to scrap the May 17 accord unilaterally, paving the way for Syria and the opposition leaders to cooperate with him to convene the historic Lausanne Conference in March 1984. At the conference Syria exerted considerable pressure to persuade the nine Lebanese Christian and Muslim leaders to settle their differences. As a result a momentous decision was reached to form a government of national unity to work on reconciling various views of the conflicting parties and restore political normalcy in Lebanon. Under Mr. Karami's premiership a half-Christian half-Muslim national unity cabinet started functioning in April.

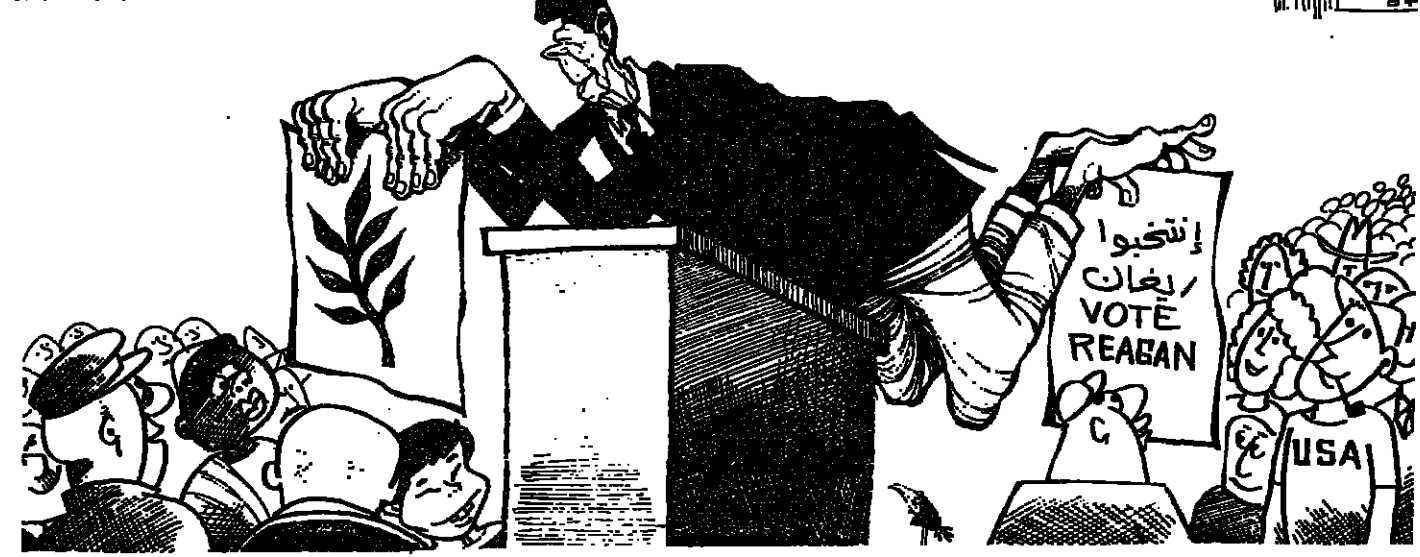
Secondly, one of the most challenging tasks for the national unity cabinet was to reorganise the Lebanese army which also was divided along sectarian lines over a period of

several months. The problem was how to bring about a sectarian balance in the structure of the army which basically was weighted in favour of the Christians. The Christian president, Amin Gemayel was persuaded to give up direct control of the army and the commander of the army was made a part of the six-man military council, drawn from the nation's major religious sects.

Thirdly, a security plan for Beirut, worked out by the National unity cabinet and strongly endorsed by Syria is gradually being implemented. An atmosphere of peace has already descended on Beirut as the rival militias have removed their heavy weapons from Beirut; having given up their street battles they have practically disappeared from the city allowing the army to supervise law and order problems; the army commands strategic points in the city to pre-empt any sectarian eruptions; barricades and roadblocks a being removed all along the "Green Line" dividing the Christian and Muslim parts of Beirut to facilitate free movements of people; the Beirut airport has been reopened for international traffic, etc. These results signal brighter hopes for Lebanon.

Mr. Karami's cabinet is determined to leave no stones unturned as a "last chance" to restore political normalcy in Lebanon. Syria is assisting it, for the Syrians believe their true interests lie in "Lebanon recovering its health, well-being, unity and sovereignty."

### Arab News



## Troubled year flows into British summer

By Harvey Morris  
 Reuter

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has flown off to Switzerland and opposition leader Neil Kinnock visits Spain. But their holiday breaks may be less than usually carefree this year.

They leave behind a 22-week-old labour crisis in Britain's coalfields and take with them memories of one of the most fractious and ill-tempered parliamentary sessions of recent years.

Media pundits found little that was praiseworthy about Mrs. Thatcher's government as it stumbled from one political miscalculation to the next, often alienating its own Conservative supporters.

Mr. Kinnock fared little better after a brief "honeymoon period" that marked his takeover of the Labour Party leadership last October. Commentators soon marked him down as lightweight and verbose and dubbed him "the Welsh windbag."

Leaders of the minority Liberal and Social Democratic parties meanwhile rallied against an elec-

toral system that deprived them of what they saw as their rightful proportion of seats in parliament.

The parliamentary session ended with a scintillating clash between Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kinnock over the state of the British economy.

Commentators, in the confrontational terms of British parliamentary politics, gave Mrs. Thatcher a clear victory on points that wiped out some of the upsets of the previous year.

Her Conservative Party nevertheless ended the year behind Labour in the opinion polls for the first time since the 1982 Falklands war.

Journalist and former Labour MP Brian Walden last week cited the opinion polls to challenge the popular view that Mr. Kinnock's challenge to Mrs. Thatcher was faltering.

"I suspect that what critics really mean is that they cannot stomach Mr. Kinnock and the modern Labour Party and cannot understand why 39 per cent of the electorate are barmy enough to want to vote for them," Mr. Walden wrote.

The polls show that Mrs. Thatcher's current loss of popularity stems mainly from the government's failure to bring down record unemployment and a belief that Labour is better placed to handle industrial disputes, including the coal strike.

Mrs. Thatcher has also faced criticism within her own party for what some see as her autocratic style of government. A well-publicised book by former Foreign Secretary Francis Pym described her style of government as dogmatic, inflexible and insensitive.

Her inflexibility was blamed for a series of political embarrassments — an ill-received ban on trade unionism at a secret spy centre, a contentious bid to scrap elections to metropolitan councils prior to their abolition, a bitter row with the European Community over British budget rebates.

Mr. Kinnock also had problems with critics in his own party that could resurface at the party annual conference in October, the first anniversary of his election to the leadership.

The 42-year-old Welshman succeeded veteran left-winger Michael Foot, whose failure to mend a rift between the left and right wings of the party was held partly responsible for Labour's disastrous general election defeat last year.

Mr. Kinnock upset some senior party members last month by reviving a row over re-selection of MPs as candidates for future parliamentary elections.

The left fought for years to win the right of local constituency management committees to re-select MPs. But the system now threatens a number of veteran right-wingers in Mr. Kinnock's front-bench team.

He supported a rule change that would allow rank-and-file party members a say in reselection, a move that could theoretically aid the right-wingers.

Another topic that could trouble the annual conference is defence. The Labour Party has recently espoused a radical, non-nuclear defence policy that calls for the scrapping of Britain's nuclear arsenal and the withdrawal of U.S. missiles.

## Mugabe emerges stronger after congress

By John Edlin  
 Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe Sunday strengthened his grip on both the government and the ruling party when reelected unopposed as president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Patriotic Front.

Mr. Mugabe's success was seen as a victory for moderates opposed to radicals who wanted political opposition banned immediately and Western diplomats applauded Mr. Mugabe's increased authority, saying he has good relations with their countries.

Mr. Mugabe, 60, captured the top political post in the land two days after 6,000 delegates to the second party congress in 21 years presented him with a blank check to introduce a one-party

Marxist-Leninist state to one of Africa's few Western-style dem-

ocracies.

The congress, which met at the Borrowdale race-track from Wednesday to Sunday, also proposed that the ceremonial post of head of state be upgraded to executive presidency — a move apparently intended to give Mr. Mugabe more power.

The reelection, and the proposal on the presidency, were both seen as the party's overwhelming support for Mr. Mugabe's leadership.

"In the past Mr. Mugabe could never say conclusively that he was undisputed leader," a ZANU official, who requested anonymity, told the Associated Press. "That weakened his hold on things. Now that full congress for the first time has confirmed his position, he's stronger than ever."

Congress sources contended that moderates triumphed over radicals when they approved a draft constitution calling for a one-party state based on

Marxist-Leninist principles.

The moderates rejected radical demands that despite constitutional guarantees political opposition be banned immediately. Instead, they won support for a resolution urging a one-party state "in the fullness of time and in accordance with the constitution."

The British-drafted constitution, approved by all Zimbabwe's political parties in 1979, guarantees a multi-party democracy until 1990. If the constitution is to change before 1986, Mr. Mugabe will need the support of all 100 members of the National Assembly. After 1986 the approval of 70 per cent of the members will be needed.

But opposition leaders Joshua Nkomo, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Ian Smith held 32 seats, and they are against what they call "a Marxist dictatorship."

Mr. Mugabe told the congress that he will seek talks with the

opposition leaders on the one-party state issue after the first post-independence elections, which are due by March.

Party insiders say they hope the elections will increase their majority in the assembly.

The victory of the moderates was privately applauded by Western diplomats, whose governments have injected 1.5 billion U.S. dollars into the economy, crippled by the seven-year guerrilla war for independence.

"Mugabe has emerged immensely powerful, priest-like" said one West European diplomat who asked not to be named. "This is good because he is on good terms with us."

Party officials were at pains throughout the congress to stress that the Marxist-Leninist style scientific socialism that was endorsed by delegates would continue to be a blend of socialism and private enterprise.

## Sick man of Africa on mend, human rights record said to improve

By Robert Weller  
 Associated Press

KINSHASA — Always a world unto itself, Zaire is making an economic recovery while fortunes decline elsewhere on this impoverished continent. And with it has come a slight improvement in the human rights record of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Unable to pay his \$5-billion foreign debt due to falling mineral prices and corruption, Mr. Mobutu adopted a drastic International Monetary Fund (IMF) reform plan a year ago. He also has interested former colonial master Belgium in new investment in the mineral-rich country.

The IMF plan meant an overnight 500-per-cent devaluation of the Zaire, the national currency, and sharp reductions in government spending.

For a people whose average income is barely \$20 a month, it meant fuel prices 400 per cent higher and a doubling or tripling of prices for basic foodstuffs. Mr. Mobutu's control here is so strong, and his opposition so disorganised and repressed, he pulled it off with little public dissent.

But a study just released by the U.S. embassy shows inflation is slowing down and the business climate improving.

"After the initial shock of the 1983 devaluation and sharply rising prices, inflation has slowed dramatically, purchasing power appears to be recovering and business confidence is building," the report said.

No specific figure for inflation was available but the report said it has "slowed to a small fraction of the 1983 level of over 100 per cent."

No government figures are available on austerity measures, but Kinshasa residents say most workers earn about 500 zaires (\$15 U.S.) per month in the time it costs 700 zaires (20 U.S.) to feed a family of four for two weeks.

A subsistence economy exists in most of the countryside of the land of 32 million people and the city figures have no relevance there at all.

But entrepreneurs, most of them American businessmen, say they now can get the foreign currency they need for critical imports.

The report also notes an increase in the country's gross domestic product of two tenths of one per cent, reversing a seven-year decline.

No one, not even Mr. Mobutu, was prepared to say the masses were benefiting from the reforms yet. "Ask any cadre around me ... nobody is able to live with what he earns," Mr. Mobutu told a news conference.

The president conceded his government has "claimed agriculture as the most important priority, and we regret that we have not achieved our objective because we continue to import rice, maize (corn) and meat."

But immediately after his reelection as head of the country's only political party July 28-29, Mr. Mobutu vowed to spend the next seven years achieving self-sufficiency in food.

"The Zaire government's focus on an enhanced role for private enterprise, combined with steadily improving business conditions, has resulted in a more favourable investment climate than at any time since the copper boom of the early 1970s," the U.S. report said.

Due to the diversity and strength of its resources, Zaire has a favourable trade balance more years after independence until mineral prices plummeted in the middle 1970s.

Since then, pressed to pay for major industrial projects conceived, financed and built by foreign firms, Mr. Mobutu launched several austerity and anti-corruption drives.

A private banker, who requested anonymity, said, "This is the best reform so far. There are small amounts of investment coming in." And the decision to let the currency float within limits has prevented the resurgence of black markets in Zaire.

Come the days when businessmen opened lockers full of goods offering shopping bags of it at five times the official price.

Diplomats and bankers praise a major reform the decision to scrap the country's mineral marketing company, Sovacome, which had been accused of stealing billions of dollars worth of oil, cobalt and diamonds. Now state-owned mining companies handle their own marketing.

The banker cautioned, "The government is still not out of woods yet. The general situation is better, though the man in the street is still paying the cost."

And fears remain in diplomatic and financial circles that Mobutu's entourage will imminently stop the anti-corruption reforms. Critics claim Mr. Mobutu himself has more than \$4 billion in foreign bank accounts.

Zaire citizens, who refuse to be quoted by name, usually say they see no alternative to Mr. Mobutu, who united a country of 73 languages and 200 tribes after 11 years of civil war.

Jazz singer Tabu Ley said, "Everybody solves his problem himself." Here that means he from family and friends, graft as theft.

Government workers demand small bribes, women work as prostitutes, children sell anything they can and families share what little they have. Kinshasa is covered with tiny shops selling everything conceivable item.

The most popular current song in Zaire, "Mamou," illustrates how Zaireans feel about the call for reform.

"You said that I am a prostitute but prostitution isn't a disease. Have chosen this career to provide food to my children."



# India pursues campaign for world disarmament

By P.K.S. Nambodiri

INDIA HAS been credited by many scholars as having promulgated the concept of non-alignment. Jawaharlal Nehru, who conceived it, readily grasped its inextricable link with disarmament. In September, 1946, while taking over the prime ministership of the interim government, he said: "We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disaster on an even vaster scale."

Again in March 1949, Nehru reiterated this evolving interrelationship between the concept of non-alignment and the imperatives of disarmament:

"The supreme question that one has to face today in the world is how we can avoid a world war. It just does not matter who wins the world war because it will mean such utter catastrophe that for a generation or more everything that we stand for in the way of humanity will be put to an end. This is a terrible thing to contemplate and everything should be done to avoid this catastrophe."

"I feel that India can play a big part in helping to avoid war. Therefore, it becomes all the more necessary that India should not be lined up (or aligned with) any group of power which for various reasons are full of fear of war and prepare for war."

In the first non-aligned summit in Belgrade in 1961, Nehru succeeded in convincing his colleagues that prevention of nuclear war should be on the top of their agenda. One of the first steps the Non-Aligned Movement took soon after its formal birth was to issue a call from Belgrade to both U.S. President John F. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev urging nuclear restraint.

The Belgrade spirit emerged long before the nuclear armories multiplied to the present overkill levels. The plea for restraint which went out from that summit was the beginning of the non-aligned's collective quest for peace. Peace is a precondition for progress. The Belgrade call was, however, also meant to sensitise the people in the aligned world and warn them about the dangers to which they were exposed. More importantly, it was to set the course of a long and arduous struggle by the non-nuclear, non-aligned world against nuclear weapons.

The non-aligned world's grave concern over the extreme danger nuclear armaments pose to mankind found full expression during the seventh non-aligned summit held in New Delhi in March 1983 under the chairmanship of India. In its political declaration relating to "disarmament, survival and coexistence in the age of nuclear weapons," the summit declared that the "greatest peril facing the world today is the threat to the survival of mankind from a nuclear war." Therefore, the declaration added, "disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, is no longer a moral issue; it is an issue of human survival."

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in her keynote address to the summit said that the destructive power contained in nuclear stockpiles can kill human life, "indeed all life" many times over and might well prevent its reappearance for ages to come.

The summit urged the nuclear powers to adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. "In the name of humanity," the non-aligned heads of government demanded an "immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear weapon states." They further called for "a



Jawaharlal Nehru

freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and development of nuclear weapons" and the speedy finalisation of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons.

## Same philosophy

Non-alignment and disarmament are two aspects of the same philosophy. Both aim at world peace, freedom and equality of all peoples and global development. Alignment and arms race, therefore, obviously are the anti-thesis of non-alignment and disarmament. The end of the arms race and establishment of peace all over would also mean the dissolution of alliances and transformation of the entire international system into "one world". Thus, disarmament in its fullest sense is the ultimate vindication of the policy of non-alignment itself.

Notwithstanding its commitment to the cause of disarmament no independent country can afford to ignore its legitimate security concerns. India is no exception to this. Its defence policy is not incompatible with its approach to disarmament. India is

the only country in the world which after achieving a capability to make nuclear weapons and demonstrating it scientifically, has deliberately chosen as a matter of national political faith not to make atom bomb. India does have a large civil nuclear programme meant exclusively for peaceful purposes and this has been reiterated by the national leadership, time and again.

India is a vast and populous country inhabited by nearly one-sixth of humanity. It is the only country which has to face external armed aggression four times since independence. Yet, it spends a relatively modest sum on its defence preparations which is around 3.5 per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP) and 17 per cent of the central government budget. The per capita defence expenditure in India is \$8. The Indian armed forces constitute 0.8 per cent of its population in the age range of 18-45. In comparison with world standards and also in relation to India's immediate neighbourhood, these figures show the low level of resources spent on its modest defence effort.

## International appeal

Mrs. Gandhi, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin decided to make a joint appeal to the five nuclear weapon states — the USA, the USSR, China, the U.K. and France — for a halt to all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems to be immediately followed by substantial reductions in nuclear forces.

The initiative for this move came from Parliamentarians for



Indira Gandhi

World Order, an international organisation which brought together parliamentarians from over 50 countries. The appeal was issued by these leaders in their respective capitals on May 22, 1984. Following is the text of Mrs. Gandhi's appeal:

"Today, the survival of humankind is in jeopardy. The escalating arms race, the rise in international tensions and the lack of constructive dialogue among the nuclear weapons states has increased the risk of nuclear war. Such a war, even using part of the present stockpiles, would bring death and destruction to all peoples."

"As leaders of nations, member states of the United Nations, we have a commitment to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. The people we represent are no less threatened by nuclear war than the citizens of the nuclear weapons states. It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear weapons states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but this problem is too important to be left to those states alone."

"We come from different parts

of the globe, with differences in religion, culture and political systems. But we are united in the conviction that there must not be another world war. On this, the most crucial of all issues, we have resolved to make a common effort in the interests of peace."

"Agreements which merely regulate an arms build-up are clearly insufficient. The probability of nuclear holocaust increases as warning time decreases and the weapons become swifter, more accurate and more deadly. The rush towards global suicide must be stopped and then reversed. We urge, as a necessary first step, the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the United Kingdom, France and China to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be immediately followed by substantial reductions in nuclear forces. We are convinced that it is possible to work out the details of an arrangement along these lines that takes into account the interests and concerns of all, and contains adequate measures for verification."

This first step must be followed by a continuing programme of arms reductions leading to general and complete disarmament, accompanied by measures to strengthen the United Nations system and to ensure an urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race into social and economic development. The essential goal must be to reduce and then eliminate the risk of war between nations."

"We will do everything in our power to facilitate agreement among the nuclear weapons states. We will continue to keep in touch with one another about the best ways and means of achieving

this objective. We will be consulting with the leaders of the nuclear weapons states and with other world leaders as well as pursuing discussions through United Nations channels."

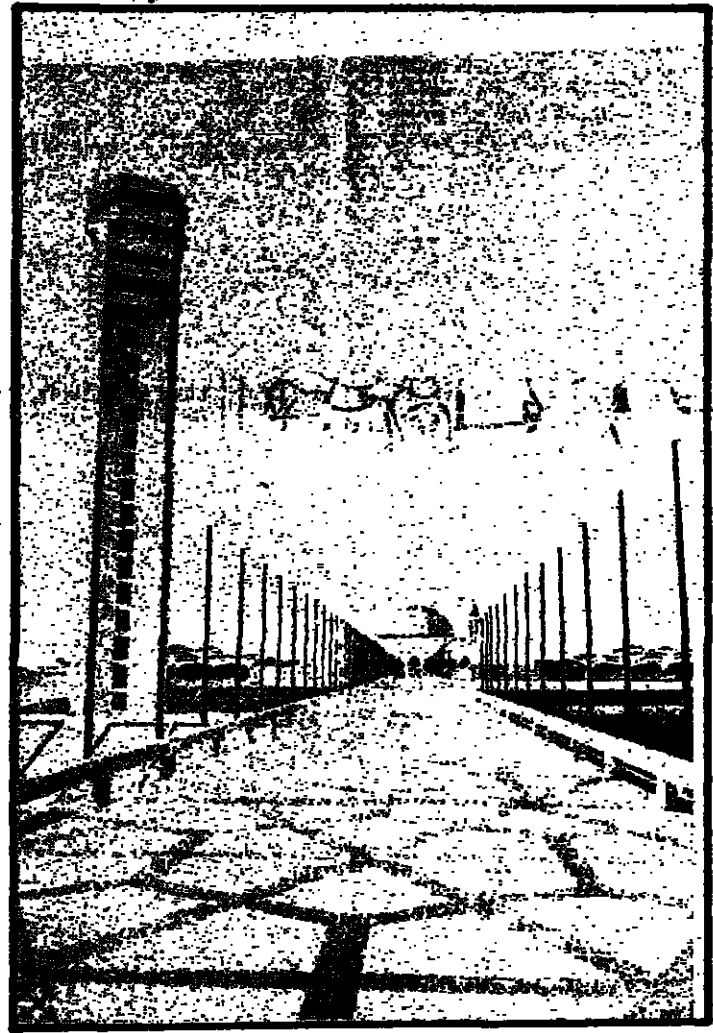
"We affirm our belief in detente and mutual understanding, with broad international cooperation and respect for the right of each state to a peaceful, secure and independent existence and of the right of each people to organise its life according to its own aspirations. There can be no assurance of safety for one side only. That is why we attach such importance to a halt in the nuclear arms race that allows for renewed talks on nuclear disarmament."

"All people have an overriding interest in common security and the avoidance of a nuclear war which threatens human survival. Citizens throughout the world are expressing, as never before, their concern for future. This public discussion of peace and disarmament must continue and increase. The support and encouragement of an informed public will greatly strengthen governmental action to reverse the nuclear arms race."

"We have faith in the capacity of human beings to rise above the current divisions and create a world free from the shadow of nuclear war. The power and humanity of the human race must be used, not to perfect weapons of annihilation, but to harness the resources of the earth so that all people may enjoy a life of security and dignity in an international system free of war and based on peace and justice."

"Today, the world hangs in the balance between war and peace. We hope that our combined efforts will help to influence the outcome."

Mr. P.K.S. Nambodiri is working at the Indian Institute of Defence Studies.



The showpiece mosque has a 40-metre high dome. With stained glass windows and skylights, the mosque is the most traditional of the airport's buildings. (Compass drawing)

## New Saudi airport blends modernism with tradition

By Simon Gray

A \$3 BILLION airport — the biggest in the world — built on 225 sq. kilometres of Saudi Arabian desert is being hailed as a stunning new blend of functional modernism and Arab tradition.

"It's a remarkable piece of work, incredibly impressive," said Prof. Trevor Dannett of London.

The showpiece gateway to Riyadh, the King Khaled International Airport, was designed by American architect Gyo Obata and opened last December. In addition to four terminals, a lavish "royal pavilion" and an 81 m control tower, Mr. Obata designed a glittering mosque with a dome that places it among the biggest in Islamic history.

Mr. Dannett, who designed the new British embassy in Riyadh, has used the airport frequently and was unrestrained in his praise. "If this is modern architecture, I'm all for it."

Mr. Obata and aides from his U.S. firm, Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, spent months studying Islamic architecture.

"The design of the passenger terminals, the mosque and the Royal terminal is all based on intricate triangular patterns," Mr. Obata said in a telephone interview with Compass. "It is not only functional, but a form of spatial expression strongly linked to tradition."

Curved roof sections rise in a dome-like structure above the terminals, allowing the sunlight to penetrate but protecting passengers from the desert heat. Fountains and gardens abound.

The terminals are designed to handle up to 20 million passengers per year, with 15 million expected

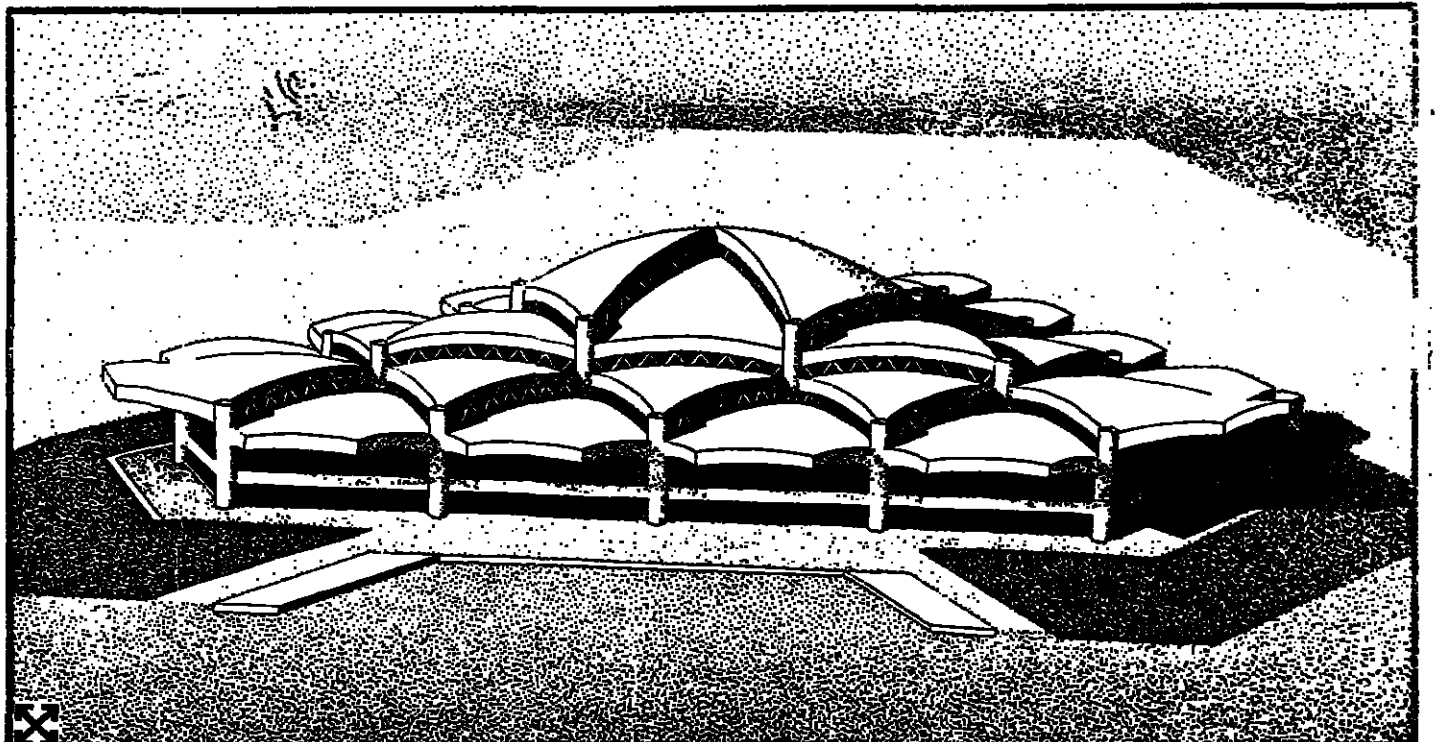
by the end of the century.

The Royal terminal, reserved for use by the Royal family and VIPs, is decorated in rose marble, carved wood, polished bronze and onyx, and includes a small garden.

The showpiece mosque has a 40-metre high dome. The most traditional of the airport's buildings, its stained glass windows and skylights, carved marble bands and intricate ceramic tile pattern contain hand-worked materials from all over the world.

The control tower was conceived as a beacon, the first sight of the airport for travellers approaching by road from the city.

The complex blends into the desert landscape with an overall effect resembling tents in a Bedouin encampment. Mr. Obata said: "When an army group set up a large tent nearby for the airport's dedication many people noticed the striking similarity. — Compass feature."



General view of the King Khaled Airport with curved roof sections rising in dome-like structures above the terminals (Compass drawing)

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# W. Indies deliver devastating blow to England in cricket

LONDON (R) — Fast bowlers Michael Holding and Joel Garner swiftly delivered the final blows as West Indies crushed England by 172 runs in the fifth and final cricket test to complete a series whitewash at the Oval here Tuesday.

England's last five second innings wickets crumbled for 51 in just over an hour on the fifth and Monday morning and they were all out for 202.

Holding snapped up two wickets to finish with five for 43, while Garner captured the other three to end with four for 51.

Clive Lloyd's all-conquering touring team, who won the previous four tests equally emphatically, inflicted England's first 5-0 whitewash for 63 years and

their first ever at home. England's outside chance of prolonging the end vanished when all-rounder Ian Botham, their only remaining specialist batsman, was first out after the resumption at 151 for five.

Botham was dismissed after a characteristically aggressive 54, and from that moment the last five wickets tumbled for 21 as Garner and Holding clinched West Indies triumph in style.

Desmond Haynes, who scored 125 in West Indies second innings, was named man of the match and fellow Barbadian opener Gordon Greenidge, who hit double centuries in the second and fourth tests, was made man of the series.

Lloyd's team have now won eight consecutive tests — they took the last three of their recent series against Australia in the Caribbean — and underlined their status as the most powerful of the seven test-playing countries.

West Indies have achieved their recent successes essentially on the depth and quality of their fast bowling, and the formula of relentless pace was again effectively applied by Lloyd in England.

The 39-year-old West Indian

captain is on his last tour here, and confirmed after Tuesday's victory that he would bow out of the international scene after the 1984-85 tour of Australia.

Lloyd, who has led his country a world record 69 times in his 105 tests, said: "Three-quarters of my career I've spent as captain. It's a long time to be in charge. It's not that I'm tired of it but the pressure is getting more and more and it's getting to me it's also my family. I ought to see more of them."

West Indies, whose only previous 5-0 test whitewash was in the 1961-62 home series against India, have wound up the tour with a big cash boost. Their winnings for the season, including the three one-day internationals, amounted to £35,450 (\$46,439).

## Four dope cases still under Olympic investigation

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Belgium's Prince Alexandre De Merode, chairman of the International Olympic committee's (IOC) medical commission, said Monday five athletes and one masseur were disqualified after failing their dope tests during the Los Angeles Olympics. Four unnamed other cases are still under investigation.

Two athletes were deprived of silver medals when their tests disclosed traces of anabolic steroids. Prince De Merode said. They were Thomas Johansson of Sweden, who placed second in the Greco-Roman wrestling heavyweight category, and Marti Vainio of Finland, who placed second in the men's 10,000-metre

race. In the 10,000-metre, initially third-placed Michael McLeod of Britain advanced to the silver medal, and fourth-placed Mike Musyoki of Kenya was awarded the bronze.

In the wrestling event, Yugoslavia's Refik Memisevic was moved up from bronze to silver, and Romania's Victor Dolipschi advanced from fourth place to a bronze medal.

Two weightlifters, Mahmoud Tarha of Lebanon and Ahmad Tarbi of Algeria, failed to pass their IOC medical commission dope test and subsequently were disqualified from international competition for life by the International Weightlifting Federation.

A Greek woman javelin thrower, Anna Veroulis, also failed her dope test, but had not won any medal.

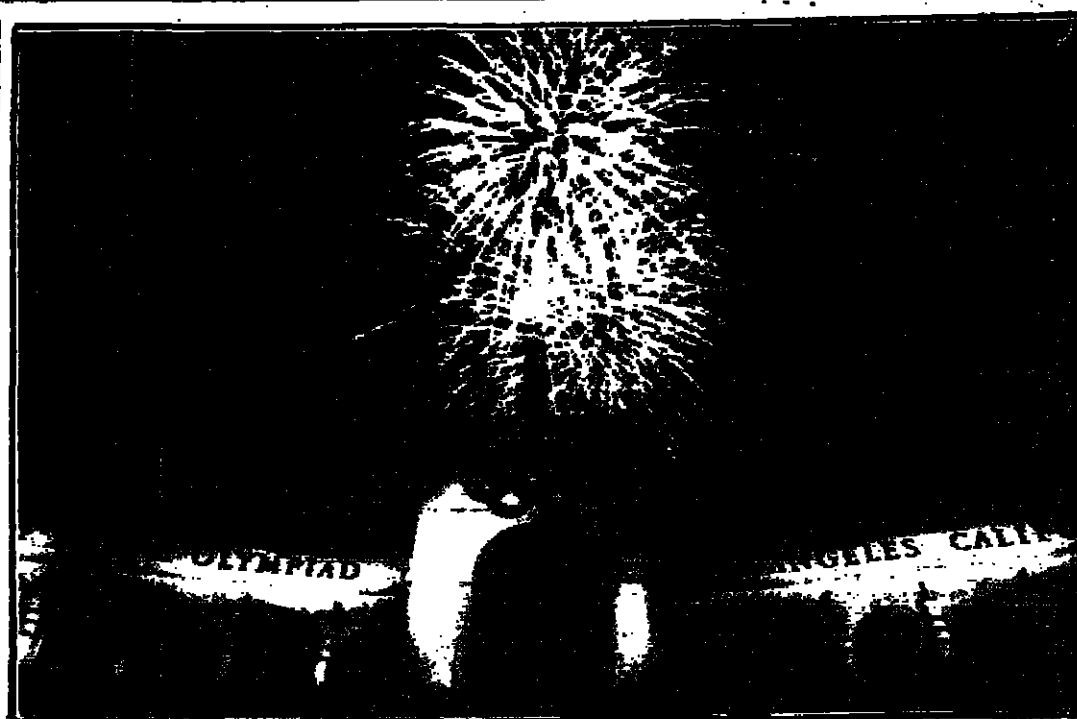
A Japanese masseur was barred from the Olympics for 12 years for giving a member of his volleyball team a forbidden drug to cure a cold. No action was taken against the volleyball player because he was unaware he was being given a banned substance.

Prince De Merode declined to name the four athletes still being investigated. He said the results of their tests are still being studied, and final action in these will be taken by the IOC executive committee.

mission at a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, in November.

Doping controls were introduced at the Olympics for the first time at the 1976 Montreal Games, where only 250 tests were undertaken and eight proved positive. Prince De Merode said. "That was more than three percent. In Los Angeles, there were only nine positive results out of more than 1,600 tests, or only a little more than one-half per cent. That is a definite improvement."

He said dope tests are "being continuously improved," but added: "Repression will never be the final solution to the dope problem. The IOC's rules must be strictly observed."



Fireworks explode over the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Sunday night the closing ceremonies of the 1984 Olympic Games (AP wirephoto)

## Olympic team returns today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the 1984 Olympic Games returns home Wednesday after the conclusion of the games on Monday.

Jordan's 25-member delegation, which was headed by Jordan Youth Organisation Director General Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb, participated in fencing, shooting and athletics. However the team could not secure any honours in the games, the first-ever Olympics the Kingdom participated in.

## Iraq sacks soccer coach

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's national soccer coach, Ammu Baba, has been sacked by the Iraqi Football Association (IFA) which held him responsible for the team's poor performance in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The Iraqi News Agency quoted IFA President Sabah Merza Mahmoud as saying that Ammu Baba has been sacked for poor team selection and failure in the Olympic soccer tournament.

In their group matches, Iraq drew with Canada 1-1, lost to Cameroon 1-0 and to Yugoslavia 4-2 despite their two-goal lead at the end of the first half.

Ammu Baba coached Iraq to the gold medal in the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi and to victory in the seventh Gulf soccer tournament held in Muscat, Oman, earlier this year.

## IOC chief to discuss Seoul Games during Moscow visit

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Monday he will discuss the prospects for the 1988 Olympic Games in South Korea with Soviet officials in Moscow early next month.

At a news conference earlier in the day, Mr. Samaranch said he felt "skre" that all Olympic countries would be present at the Seoul Games. He said his invitation to Moscow was issued more than a year ago, when he was asked to preside at a seminar of the Olympic solidarity movement.

"At that time, there was no question of boycotts by anyone," he said. "I don't know what officials I will see in Moscow," he added. "But I'm sure we will talk about Seoul and Calgary" — the Canadian site of the 1988 Winter Games.

Mr. Samaranch said there were no problems about China's participation in the South Korean Games, despite Peking's hostility towards Seoul and friendship with North Korea.

He said China would attend a major meeting in Seoul next month at which the Chinese would bid to play host to the Asian Games in 1990.

China is also anxious to stage the Olympic Games in 2000, and IOC officials say a Chinese boycott of Seoul would mar its chances of being accepted as a candidate.

have hinted they may stay away from Seoul because they have no relations with South Korea.

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## Budd says she wants to forget Los Angeles fiasco

LONDON (AP) — Zola Budd arrived back in Britain from the Los Angeles Olympics Monday and said she wanted to forget about her clash on the track with America's Mary Decker during Friday's dramatic 3,000 metres.

"I just want to forget about it. As far as I am concerned it is all over and tomorrow is another day," the 18-year-old South African-born runner told reporters at London's Heathrow airport.

The long-awaited confrontation between Decker and Budd erupted into controversy about halfway through the race.

They were vying for the lead when the American was thrown

off balance and crashed out the race while Budd was spiked on the left heel. Decker charged she was tripped and arguments have raged ever since about who was to blame, and it was not clear how the American had the vest number of Budd when she fell.

Budd, who emigrated to Britain in March to run in the Olympics, was booed by the crowd and was visibly upset by the incident. She faded over the later stages of the race and finished in seventh place.

She was disqualified by the International Amateur Athletic Federation but later reinstated after a protest by the British team.

In her first public comment since the collision, Budd, who id-

olised Decker as a youth, said she wanted to take the American on again.

"I would like to race Mary Decker again if I got the chance," she said, declining to comment on the actual incident.

She said was not planning to race again this season but was looking forward to the next Summer Olympics, in Seoul in 1988. "They are a long way off, but I hope to be there," she said.

Because of unconfirmed death threats against the teenager reported in the American press, Budd received an armed police escort when she arrived.

A police spokesman at Heathrow said: "We are aware of the

threats which were reported in American papers yesterday. We made the normal routine arrangements and took the necessary precaution."

A senior airport official said: "Zola was taken out of the airport by a back door under police guard because of the death threats which we believe came from America."

In what it termed a "world exclusive," London's Daily Mail newspaper, which sponsored Budd's trip from South Africa and helped her obtain British citizenship, quoted her as disclaiming responsibility for the clash with Decker that ended their hopes for gold.

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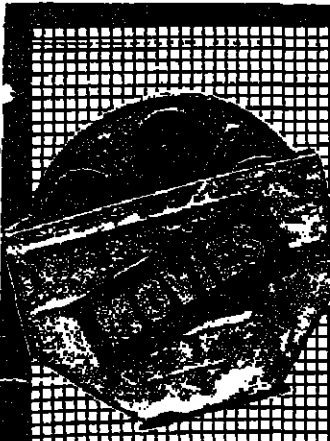
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"Indian Film"  
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(Colour)

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**BOMBER**  
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8



## Oteiba says OPEC dropped oil production

RIYADH (Agencies) — Oil output of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has dropped to between 17 and 17.3 million barrels per day. United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba was quoted Tuesday as saying.

Dr. Oteiba, who is heading an OPEC delegation which left Saudi Arabia Monday was quoted by the Saudi newspaper Asharq Al Awsat as stating this had helped lead to an improvement in the oil market.

OPEC production in excess of its self-imposed ceiling of 17.5 million barrels daily was widely held as a major reason for oil market weakness in late July and early August when oil prices on the world's spot markets tumbled.

Dr. Oteiba said spot market discounts from official OPEC prices now had dropped to around \$1 per barrel from up to \$3.50 a barrel previously.

He told the newspaper that OPEC's market monitoring committee, the organisation's four-man market watchdog headed by Dr. Oteiba, would meet on Sept. 26 to review the market and decide whether to call a full OPEC oil ministers meeting.

### Fahd emphasises commitment to OPEC unity

Meanwhile King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia Monday emphasised the kingdom's commitment to the unity of OPEC, reaffirming that Saudi Arabia "has been, and will continue to be, a pioneer within the organisation".

Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told the Saudi Press Agency that the king also stressed the kingdom's readiness "to assist OPEC in a way that will refute all rumours".

King Fahd explained Saudi Arabia's oil policy and pledged that the kingdom would continue to protect the interests of the peoples of the organisation's member countries.

Dr. Oteiba expressed satisfaction over the delegation's meeting with King Fahd, adding that the monarch showed "full understanding" of OPEC and the world oil market.

### Committee, Egyptian minister hold talks

On the other hand, the OPEC delegation Monday night held talks with Egypt's Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandeel on oil production and pricing policies, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The delegation stopped in Cairo on their way to Turkey, the agency said.

It gave no further details on the outcome of the talks of the committee, one of three set up by OPEC last month to persuade member states to hold to production and pricing policies.

Dr. Oteiba was quoted by the agency as repeating that OPEC was prepared to cut its production ceiling if necessary to defend current prices.

Egypt is not an OPEC member and sets its prices monthly in line with its assessment of the market and prospects of selling.

## Norway's oil reserves could rise 10% with new methods

OSLO (R) — Advanced methods of drawing oil from the Norwegian continental shelf could increase recoverable reserves by ten per cent and boost annual oil revenue by 150 billion crowns (\$18.1 billion), the Norwegian oil directorate said Tuesday.

Production would be increased by using new water and gas injection methods and chemicals to speed up the flow of oil from the underwater reservoir to the platform, a spokesman told Reuters.

The directorate has called on the Norwegian government to set up a five-year 100 million crown (\$12 million) research programme to study the new methods and to include the first financing in next year's budget.

The water injection method to extract oil was first used in the North Sea's Ekofisk field, where a nine-billion-crown (\$1.1 billion) investment programme returned 35 billion crowns (\$4.22 billion) in extra oil revenue.

Oil analysts said the Norwegian government will have difficulty deciding on whether to give the go-ahead to increased production because of pressure from abroad, mainly from the organisation of petroleum exporting countries, to hold or even cut production levels.

Norway is estimated to have recoverable reserves of 3.73 billion cubic metres of oil equivalents.

## Bank of Israel is losing race to keep up with inflation

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

— In the basement of the Bank of Israel, the furnaces rage eight hours a day incinerating piles of banknotes bearing portraits of ex-prime ministers and national heroes.

With inflation racing at 400 per cent a year, the bank has to introduce new denomination notes every few months, knowing they will become almost worthless within a year or two.

"I must be one of the most dismayed men in Israel, with the impossible job of chasing inflation," said Mr. Shmuel Aviezer, of the central bank's currency department, who plans the introduction of new banknotes.

The 100 shekel note was worth \$13 when it appeared in December, 1980. Today it is worth 33 cents and is rapidly disappearing from circulation.

Portraits of Zionist leaders, rabbis, poets and figures from Jewish history appear and disappear on banknotes with bewildering speed as inflation continues to accelerate and the furnaces do their work.

At the same time, the government is pumping record amounts of money into the overheated economy to cover its widening

budget deficit.

Last month, it injected an unprecedented 95 billion shekels (\$360 million). At the same time foreign reserves fell by almost the same amount to well below \$3 billion, the figure considered by economists as the minimum operating level.

A one thousand-shekel note, bearing a likeness of medieval rabbi Maimonides was issued last December when it was worth \$11.

Today it is worth just over \$3. Mr. Aviezer said the bank will start withdrawing it when its value slumps to \$1, probably later this year.

"It used to take four years to plan a new banknote. Now, we do it in a year and a half," Mr. Aviezer said.

Last week's introduction of a 5,000 shekel note, bearing a portrait of ex-prime minister Levi Eshkol, prompted a comment from his former spokesman that his boss would have been appalled to find himself commemorated only 17 years after his death.

He said that under normal circumstances, without the accelerated turnover of banknotes because of inflation, a prime minister should have waited at least a

generation before being commemorated on a banknote.

Mr. Aviezer said, "There is a psychological problem convincing the politicians that we have to start planning to introduce a new note. It means them admitting to themselves that inflation is not going to disappear."

But he has won some breathing space by gaining ministerial approval for the introduction of a 10,000 shekel note, bearing the portrait of yet another prime minister, Golda Meir, by the end of the year.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
©1984 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

### FORQUET THE FANTASTIC

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH  
♦ KQ6  
♥ Q84  
♦ K92  
♦ Q754

WEST EAST  
♦ 972 ♦ A10854  
♥ 3  
♦ 92 ♥ 6  
♦ Q108 ♦ J43  
♦ A986 ♦ 102

SOUTH  
♦ Void  
♦ AKJ10753  
♦ Q65  
♦ K3

The bidding:  
East South West North  
3 ♦ 4 ♥ 4 ♦ 5 ♥  
Pass 6 ♥ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Top of ♠ 10

In his salad days, few would have quibbled about calling Italy's Pietro Forquet the greatest player of his time. Not just because of the brilliance of his technique in both dummy play and defense, but because of the depth of his analysis. There are no better examples of this latter trait than the hand above.

Despite the nuisance bids by both East and West, Forquet and his partner arrived at a fair contract of six hearts. All that remained

## U.S., Israel may initial free trade zone pact next month

TEL AVIV (AP) — A U.S. congressional delegation met Monday with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and senior trade officials to discuss the proposed free trade zone between the two countries.

After the meeting, delegation head Mr. Sam Gibbons (D-Florida) said that while there were still some difficulties to be overcome in the negotiations, he was confident it could be initiated by the end of next month.

U.S. trade representative Mr. William Brock is scheduled to visit here Sept. 19.

The main sticking point in the talks is Israel's insistence that it

In response to a question, the congressman admitted that the issue was an obstacle.

Israel and the United States agreed to open talks on establishing a free trade zone when Mr. Shamir visited the United States last November.

Israel wants the agreement to help reduce its balance of payments deficit, which reached \$5.3 billion in 1983. The pact would enable Israel to export more than its current quota of agricultural produce and textiles to the American market at low import tariffs.

### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Upsets taking place early in the day are fine since they are at once followed by an opportunity to extend your interests into new fields that are particularly beneficial to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are anxious to make progress in some personal endeavors but need to change an advised plan if you are to be successful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Maintain your equilibrium when some situation may arise at home that is not to your liking.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more willing to help a friend who may come to you for assistance, and also make sure you keep a promise made to an associate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Give full attention to outside affairs that can bring in fine benefits today. You may receive a message that is not pleasing.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You are anxious to get some new enterprise working nicely and can do just that through sheer will power.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan how to get your vocational affairs working more efficiently so that you will feel more secure in the days ahead.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Change your attitude with partners and they will become more cooperative. Don't permit some private worry to deter your progress.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try a new task where your job is concerned and become more efficient and enjoy your work more.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get arrangements improved so that you can enjoy entertainments you have planned much more.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are enthused about getting your life on a more secure basis, so do just that. Think along more constructive lines.

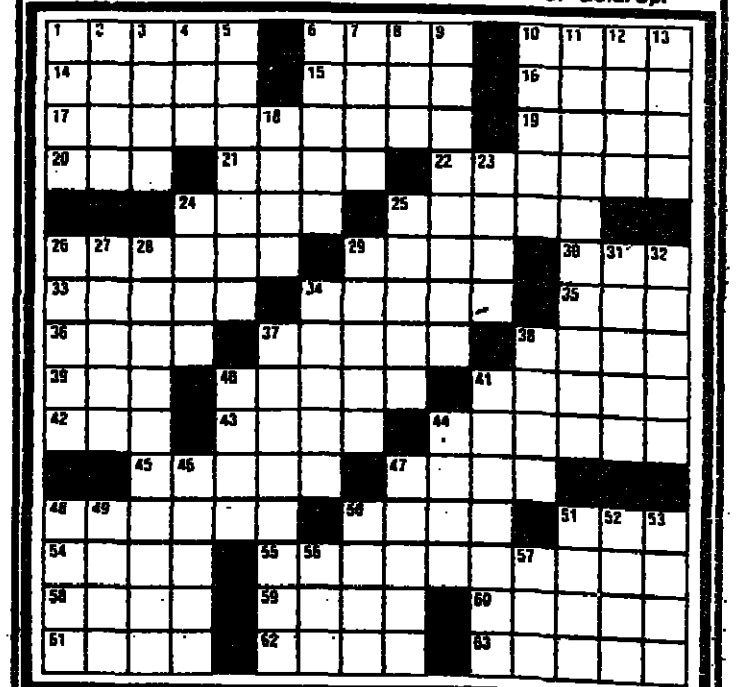
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You get fine ideas about making your routines more productive. Don't permit an unimportant responsibility to deter you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan how to gain more assets so that you can have an abundance in case of later emergencies coming up.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will understand exactly how to make current conditions fit in nicely with New Age ideas and by combining the two can come up with something new, charming and workable. So slant the education along modern lines that can be helpful to your progeny. A very inquiring mind.

## THE Daily Crossword by Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Shoulder movement	26 Enter a protest	45 "Dirty —"	18 Stop
6 Former king of Norway	29 Entreaty	48 Stroll	23 Periods of time
10 Cuff	30 Howl	50 Magician's word	24 Hackman of films
14 Archie or Thomas	33 Moved sneakily	51 Vended	25 Stare angrily
15 Game played on horseback	34 Flutters	54 Lotteries	26 Hollywood award
16 Ocean movement	35 Hasten	55 In plain view	27 Cloyed
17 Not decided	36 Arrived	58 Chills and fever	28 Begin too soon
19 Leak out slowly	37 Decants	59 Secure	29 Pile fabric
20 Solidify	38 Norse story	60 "Tempest"	31 Jungle beast
21 Farm building	39 Snake	61 Camper's home	32 Leaving agent
22 Corn seed	40 Racing animal	62 Serving dish	34 Raid for plunder
24 Festival	41 Merchandise	63 Exclamation	37 Meat entree
25 Microbes	42 No longer working: abbr.	64 Rescued	38 Injure
	43 Provo's state	65 Pretentious talker	40 Give sparingly
	44 Amuse	66 Make turbid	46 Item of value
		67 Recover	47 Flock of birds
		68 Verdi creation	48 Real estate map
		69 Borrowed sum	49 Storm
		70 Baba	50 Davenport
		71 Permanently	51 Buckle
		72 Rage	52 USSR town
		73 Biggest portion	53 In a lazy way
		74 Ax-like tool	56 Stripe
		75 Fruit skin	57 Gold: Sp.



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## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

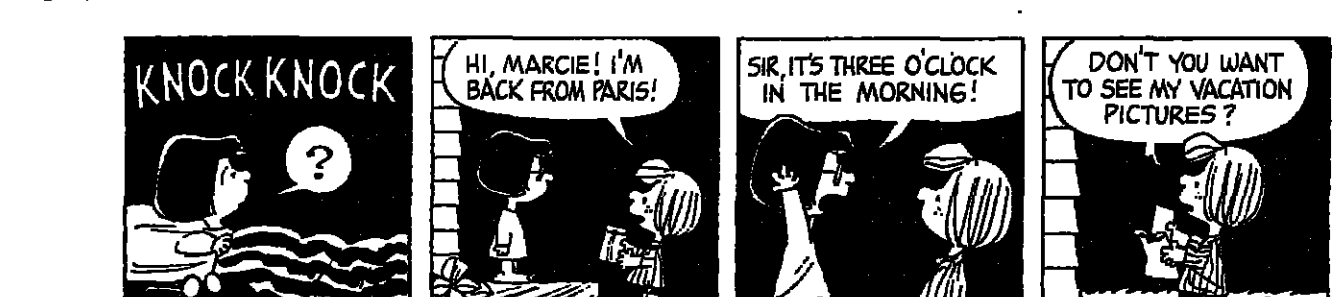
RUGAU	OTTOH	NYWIRT	CARILA
WHAT THE PATIENT SAID WHEN HIS DOCTOR TOLD HIM TO DIET.			

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HOUSE AFIRE GENTRY KIDNAP  
Answer: What the chairman of the mathematics department was called—THE FIGUREHEAD

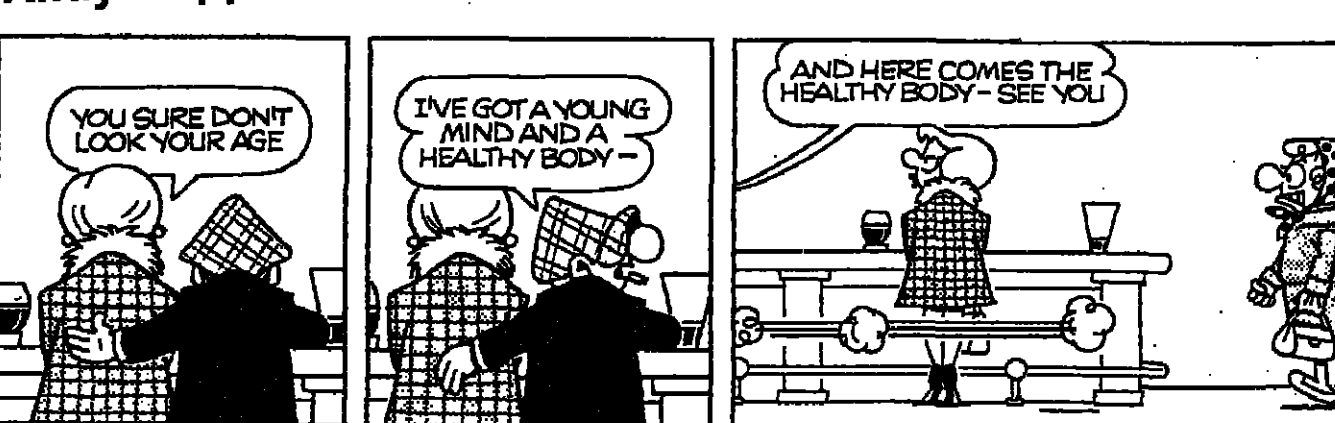
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



Handwritten signature: ج. د. 15



Delegates reject attempts to amend motion criticising Jewish settlements in West Bank

## Population conference supports Arab motion

**MEXICO CITY (Agencies)** — Delegates to the United Nations Population Conference have rejected attempts by the United States and Israel to amend an Arab motion critical of Israeli policy in the occupied West Bank.

The main committee of the 148-nation conference voted Monday night not to change the wording of the motion after the United States and Israel turned down a compromise resolution proposed by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Only Liberia joined the United States and Israel in voting to remove a phrase criticising the establishment of settlements in occupied territory.

The original wording won the support of 53 committee members while 35 abstained.

Chief U.S. Delegate James

Buckley told the committee the disputed words were entirely irrelevant and a politically objectionable reference to the Middle East.

But the United States and Israel did not walk out of the conference when the motion was passed as some delegates had predicted.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar told the conference Monday he hoped it would "provide the guidance, inspiration and goals that are so badly needed for dealing successfully on a global basis with the challenge of an expanding population."

He also appealed for reductions in military spending, which he said had escalated sharply for both nuclear and conventional arms.

U.N. officials said the secretary general had discussed the dispute over the Middle East motion with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

According to Arab delegates, the motion reads in part: "Population distribution policies must be consistent with such international instruments as the Geneva convention ... (which) prohibit forcible transfers from an occupied territory."

Delegates told reporters the issue was the last major sticking point in the 91 amendments to conference proposals submitted by the 145 countries attending the gathering.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar Monday urged fair use of resources and

continued expansion of the world's economy as developing nations struggle to check population growth.

"Only within the context of an expanding global economy based on a rational and equitable utilisation of resources will the world be able to confront problems caused by population growth," he said.

Meanwhile, Rafael Salas, who is in charge of the conference, said the world can feed the population of 6.1 billion predicted for the year 2000 but life is likely to be "hazardous" after it reaches the expected level of 10.5 billion a century later.

"Then you will really have very a bad problem because for 10.5 billion it is a question of food and other basic needs that will be strenuously difficult to provide," Mr. Salas, secretary general of the con-

ference and executive director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, organiser of the conference, said. He spoke in an interview with the Associated Press.

The estimates are in between the most optimistic and pessimistic U.N. population projections.

"If population programmes are vigorously worked on, you can stabilise at 8 billion but if you don't, you can stabilise at 12 billion, 14 billion, depending" on the growth rates, he said.

"I cannot really predict but I think that in all probability life will be hazardous after 10.5 billion."

He said that "in terms of food at 6.1 billion our U.N. projections show we can produce food yet, but beyond that we begin to be hazy. We cannot foresee the future that far."

## NATO near accord on funding support facilities

**BRUSSELS (R)** — NATO countries are close to agreement on a major increase in spending on military support facilities that could help ease U.S. congressional criticism of European defence efforts, alliance officials said Tuesday.

A six-year programme to improve air bases, ports, fuel pipelines, equipment and munitions storage and communications worth some \$7.85 billion — nominally about treble the previous amount — is likely to be approved next month, they said.

The infrastructure fund accounts for less than one per cent of Western defence budgets but the facilities are vital to NATO's strategy of bringing U.S. and Canadian reinforcements to Europe rapidly in time of crisis.

Defence ministers of the 16-nation alliance failed to agree on future funding levels at a meeting

here last May after an acrimonious private debate but instructed their officials to settle the dispute by mid-August.

The deadline expires Wednesday but officials said it would be allowed to pass to enable final bargaining between the United States and West Germany, who have been at loggerheads over the issue.

U.S. officials said resentment over European reluctance to boost infrastructure spending had been one of the causes of recent expressions of anger in Congress over sharing the defence burden.

Diplomats said the expected infrastructure agreement would enable NATO's new Secretary-General, Lord Carrington, to argue during his inaugural visit to Washington next month that the European allies are responding positively to American concerns.

## Canada's Conservatives lead in election campaign

**OTTAWA (R)** — Blunders by the Liberal Party's new Prime Minister, John Turner, have given the opposition Conservatives a strong lead in Canada's general election campaign.

After years in the political wilderness, the Conservatives, led by Quebec native Brian Mulroney, seem to be heading for a smashing victory over the ruling Liberals on Sept. 4.

According to opinion polls conducted since last month's nationally televised leaders' debates, the Conservatives have broad-based support and could capture a big majority.

And Mr. Turner, 55, who won the Liberal leadership in June and automatically succeeded Pierre Trudeau as prime minister, faces the possibility of personal defeat in the Vancouver parliamentary seat he is contesting.

During the campaign, Mr. Turner has committed a number of gaffes that have forced him to make embarrassing apologies. In addition, most analysts say he was outclassed by Mr. Mulroney during the debates.

Mr. Turner quit Mr. Trudeau's cabinet as finance minister in 1975 over economic policy differences. He began the campaign with promises of a fresh government and a new style of leadership.

But with the Liberal campaign in disarray and the Tories surging ahead, an about face was ordered. Mr. Turner reinstated an old Trudeau warhorse, Senator Keith Davey, known as "the rainmaker"

for his ability to win elections, as campaign head.

Mr. Turner had earlier pledged a purge of the party's backroom figures, vowing "there will be no rainmaker" in my campaign.

The turmoil in the Liberal camp was in stark contrast to the Conservatives' startling gains in Quebec, where the Liberals hold 7 of the 75 parliamentary seats.

Mr. Mulroney is fluently bilingual and won the Conservative leadership 14 months ago partly because the party sought fresh appeal in the French-speaking province. Opinion polls there now give them a majority of popular support.

While Mr. Turner is seeking election in western Canada, where the Liberals hold only two of 75 seats, Mr. Mulroney is trying to overcome a 16,000-vote Liberal majority in the remote Quebec constituency of Manicouagan.

Meanwhile Ed Broadbent, leader of the left-wing New Democratic Party, has portrayed Mr. Turner and Mr. Mulroney as identical in every respect, saying only his party represents the interests of ordinary Canadians.

The New Democrats, who at one time appeared in danger of being nearly wiped out, are now confident of their ability to hold on to their base of support.

All three leaders will clash again this week in a nationally televised debate on women's issues. A strong Turner performance is essential for Liberal hopes.

## Forest fire near Athens under control

**ATHENS (R)** — Firemen backed by planes, over 60 pieces of equipment and hundreds of Greek soldiers and airmen brought this region's biggest bush fire in a decade under control Tuesday some 24 hours after it began.

At one point Monday night soldiers hastily removed Hawk ground-to-air missiles from an army camp when the flames raged a few hundred metres away.

By midday Tuesday, the Fire Service said, the fire was under control. It started Monday near the small port of Ayios Apostolos 50 kilometres north of Athens.

Press reports said the blaze destroyed 10 houses as well as over 3,000 hectares (7,500 acres) of pines, olives and farm crops.

Police said a 65-year-old man detained in connection with the fire was being questioned by forestry service experts. Witnesses told police they saw him burning dry grass and rubbish at Ayios Apostolos.

At least 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres) of wood and scrub are destroyed by fire every summer in Greece.

## Tamil rebels attack 2 police stations

**COLOMBO (R)** — Guerrillas, fighting for an independent Tamil state in Sri Lanka, attacked two police stations Tuesday but were repulsed by the police, the national security minister said.

The minister, Lalith Athulathmudali, said a gang of guerrillas stormed the police station at Kays in the northern province. This morning and the police beat them back after an exchange of fire for 15 minutes.

The rebels attacked the same station Monday and lost five men in a bitter 45-minute battle with the police. There were no casualties on either side in Tuesday's skirmish, he said.

The minister told reporters another gang of rebels attacked a police station at Valvettilai on the northern coast early Tuesday from three sides with guns and bombs.

He said the police returned fire and the battle continued for 45 minutes before the attackers retreated. There were no casualties on the police side but he was not aware if any rebels had been wounded, the minister added.

The minister denied unofficial reports that the army had gone on the rampage at a village called Murunkan 25 kilometres from Mannar on the southwestern coast Monday night and set fire to several shops.

The minister said that if the investigation showed that any troops were responsible for the damage they would be severely dealt with.

## 1 killed, 28 hurt in San Francisco accident

**SAN FRANCISCO (AP)** — A cable car operator was hailed as a hero Monday for managing to halt a tourist-packed trolley after it was rammed by a motorist in a "possible suicide," authorities said.

The accident on Sunday injured 28 passengers and killed the motorist. The motorist was identified Monday as Muhammad Savadkouhi, 36. A brother from Los Angeles told police the dead man

had family problems and was unemployed, according to a spokesman for the coroner's office.

Firefighters spent almost an hour prying the body from the mangled sports car, in which were found an Iranian visa and a suitcase, coroner's officials said. Three of the injured passengers remained in a hospital on Monday with lacerations and back and chest pains. The others were treated and released.

Screaming riders hurtled to the pavement as the automobile, traveling at an estimated 96 kmph, smashed into the cable car as it trundled up one of the steepest grades in this hilly city.

Witnesses said the driver gunned his engine as he sped toward the cable car, crossed a double yellow line and crashed head-on. There were no skid marks at the scene, indicating the driver made no effort to stop, police said.

## Jayewardene says no division of island

**COLOMBO (R)** — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene has said he would not allow the nation to be divided as troops continued to battle separatist guerrillas demanding an independent Tamil state.

The state-owned radio Tuesday quoted Mr. Jayewardene as saying: "I will not allow certain sections to divide this country."

The president told a rally in central Sri Lanka Monday that the majority Sinhalese should be able to live in the Tamil-dominated northern parts of the island and that Tamils had a right to live in the southern areas.

Tamil guerrillas are fighting for a separate state in the northern and eastern provinces, accusing the Sinhalese of discriminating against them.

The rebels launched a new offensive on Aug. 4, stepping up attacks with bombs and guns on security personnel, police stations and banks.

The death toll in the violence between separatists and the security forces in the past 10 days has risen to 95, including 12 servicemen killed, according to official figures.

Unofficial sources put the number of casualties much higher.

## Chinese hijackers start new life in Taipei

**TAIPEI (R)** — Six hijackers of Chinese airliner began new lives in Taiwan Tuesday after being freed from prison in South Korea, and were praised by the island's president as opponents of Communism.

The five men and one woman were received by President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday morning as Taiwan feted them as national heroes for commandeering a British-built Trident airliner during a domestic flight last year.

Two crew members were shot and wounded in the incident.

The hijacking ended with the plane landing in South Korea where the hijackers were sentenced to prison terms of up to six years.

Cho Chang-Jen, the leader of the group, told a news conference Monday they hijacked the plane for freedom and a better future.

Mr. Cho said he and the others would prefer to study for a while in Taiwan before deciding what to do later.

The six were clearly surprised when they were given a total of \$46,000, donated by Taiwanese and an agency which provides relief for Chinese defectors.

Mr. Cho said the average salary of the six in China was 50 yuan (\$25) a month.

Peking expresses resentment

**PEKING (R)** — China expressed indignation and resentment Tuesday at South Korea's decision to free the six hijackers of a Chinese airliner and allow them to go to Taiwan.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman accused the Seoul authorities of yielding "to the pressure of the Taiwan authorities" and of allowing the six to escape the law.

The six, led by 36-year-old Zhuo Changren, seized control of a Chinese Trident airliner last May, shot and wounded two security guards on board and forced the pilot to fly to Seoul.

## Turkey condemns bomb on athletes' bus

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkey Tuesday described as a criminal act the placing of a bomb on a bus which ferried the luggage of Turkish Olympic athletes to Los Angeles Airport Monday night.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yalim Erarp said: "This incident alone reveals the need for unconditional cooperation against international terrorism."

"It can be clearly seen how inhuman those people can be by trying to realise such a criminal plan during Olympic Games intended to promote peace and brotherhood among world youth."

A policeman ripped a pipe bomb from the side of the bus and ran along a runway with it away from crowded airport buildings. It was later defused.

Police explosives experts defused the device, which was attached to a bus loaded only with the athletes' luggage. No one was hurt in the incident, which occurred a day after the close of the games.

The bomb was spotted by 40-year-old policeman Jim Pearson during a routine check of one of three buses which brought 40 Turkish athletes, team officials and their luggage to the airport. Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl

Gates said.

At the time the airport was crowded with people on their way home from the games.

Police said they did not know who had planted the bomb. An investigation was under way.

Members of Armenian extremist organisations in Los Angeles have in the past been accused of bombing Turkish business establishments.

Police Commander William Booth said Mr. Pearson discovered the bomb at 5:45 p.m. (0045 GMT Tuesday), attached unobtrusively to the exterior of the bus.

The policeman snatched the device, "pulled loose what he believed and hoped was the charge wire," and ran with it about 60 metres along a runway and away from the crowds, Commander Booth said in a statement.

As he ran, a timing device attached to the bomb began sounding an alarm. Mr. Pearson set the bomb down on the runway and a police bomb squad was summoned.

About 2,000 people were evacuated from nearby terminals. Extensive searches of the terminals and aircraft turned up no more explosives, Commander

Booth said.

Police initially said the bomb was a dud.

Commander Booth said airport operations had returned to normal by midnight. The Turkish athletes left on an unannounced flight, he said.

Police said they thought the Turkish buses had been fully inspected before they left one of the Olympic villages which housed athletes at the games. A massive security operation was mounted for the Olympics.

Armenian organisations have carried out a series of attacks on Turkish targets, accusing Turkey of having massacred 1.5 million Armenians in 1915. Successive Turkish governments have denied the allegation.

A 21-year-old Armenian, Hampig Sassounian, was sentenced to life imprisonment last June for the murder of the Turkish Consul General in Los Angeles, Kemal Arıkan, who was shot 14 times.

**Bomb explodes in Lyon**

On Monday a small bomb damaged a luggage store at the main railway station in Lyons France and a telephone caller told a news agency office in the city that an Armenian guerrilla group was responsible.

## COLUMN

### Trawler nets submarine

**LONDON (R)** — A British trawler netted an unidentified submarine in the English Channel early Tuesday and was dragged backwards for two miles in the busy waterway before the crew cut their vessel free. A navy spokesman said an investigation was under way to establish the identity of the submarine. Defence sources said it was almost certainly a foreign vessel and they did not rule out that it was from the Eastern Bloc. They said a British submarine captain would by now have reported the incident. The pre-dawn drama occurred 10 miles off the southwest coast of England. The 34-ton stern trawler Joanna C was dragged backwards at about three knots until Captain John Green received radio orders from the coastguard to cut his nets.

### Man nearly bit by 'ice meteorite'

**MOSCOW (R)** — A Russian holiday camp supervisor who narrowly missed being struck by a block of ice falling from a cloudless sky has provided Soviet scientists with their first sample of an "ice meteorite." Anatoly Kozhukhov heard a whizzing noise and jumped out of the path of the chunk of ice which thudded into the sand on the path two paces away from him at a holiday camp near Kazan on the River Volga. TASS News Agency reported Monday. Kozhukhov put the strange object in his refrigerator and called Moscow scientists who sent a team of researchers.

### Ex-Miss America starts work on TV series

**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP)** — Vanessa Williams, who was forced to relinquish her Miss America crown because she posed for sexually explicit pictures, starts work on a TV programme, her lawyer says. Miss Williams, 21, has received a number of job offers despite the controversy surrounding the publication of nude photographs in Penthouse magazine three weeks ago, said Dennis Dowdell, an attorney and friend of the Williams family. "I think she is doing the right thing by saying, 'I'm going to work in order to prove I have talent,'" said Mr. Dowdell. "I think personally that work is best therapy." Miss Williams, the first Miss America to resign in the pageant's 63-year history, is to work on the pilot in San Francisco with Lonnie Anderson and Linda Carter, who star in the Carson Productions show to be called Partners in Crime, Dowdell said.

### Suspected thieves made to walk on burning coals

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP)** — Fourteen suspected thieves in a south western town sustained serious burns after being made to walk on burning coals, Pakistani newspapers reported. Following a burglary in Sibi, 480 kilometres southwest of here, villagers last week forced the 14 suspects to walk on burning charcoal, believing an ancient myth that a thief walking on coals will burn to ashes. Five of the suspects have been admitted to a state-run hospital at Sibi for treatment of burns, while the others were treated and released. The theft remains unsolved and no stolen goods have been recovered, the reports said.

### Pre war fascist was suspected of power bid

**LONDON (R)** — Britain's pre-war fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley was suspected of planning to seize power by force after the outbreak of World War II, according to government documents released. The documents cover events in 1940 when Sir Oswald, founder of the British Union of Fascists, was under surveillance by police and intelligence officers. A contemporary police report said a speech by Sir Oswald early in the year contained "a strong hint of a march to power by armed force." In an interview with a senior police officer, Sir Oswald was said to have described the Nazi German Gestapo as the finest secret police force the world had ever seen. He told his interviewer he did not want Germany to win the war but that he wanted peace "before" England is reduced to a dung heap.

# Announcing the departure of Korean Air Lines. And the arrival of Korean Air.

In Korea, when you complete your 15th year, you step from childhood into adulthood.

Korean Air Lines is celebrating its 15th anniversary.

It is a significant year. A year of continued growth, but growth in terms of maturity, as well as size.

Korean is Asia's youngest airline. Yet in its 15 years it has become Asia's second largest international airline. This "adulthood" is more than symbolic. It is fact.

combination of blue and red, "heaven" and "earth" shape, representing the perfect balance and harmony of Korea's universe.

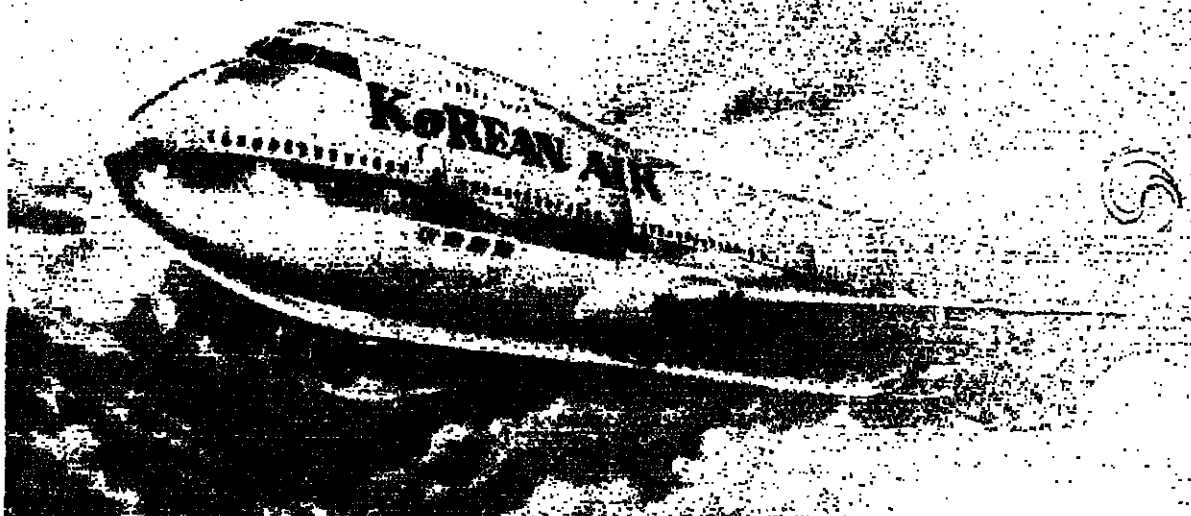
Symbolically, white has been added as a third element to the harmony of red and blue. In Korea, white represents purity and considered more precious than gold.

The basic plane colour is now light blue. Like the sky representing the eternal future of the airline.

As for the new name, this is 15 years. As Korean now lives one of the world's most modern lives, it should have a modern-sounding name.

Korean Air Lines is here.

**KOREAN AIR**



Goren Bridge on page 7

July 1984